NEW YORK The Literary Digest October 7, 1933

Hitler and the New Germany

Capitalizing the Revulsion Against Democracy, the Nazi Chief Leads a Revitalized Nation Toward Its Place In the Sun

By Stanley High

This is the first article in a series based on personal observations made by the writer

ON the day that I arrived in Berlin 40,000 Storm Troops marched past my hotel down the length of Unter-den-Linden. On the day that I left 80,000 Hitler Youth (Hitlerjugend) marched through the same street in the same military formations and to the same martial music. On all the intervening days I was seldom beyond the sound of marching men, and almost never out of sight of a uniform. There are more flags, more heel-clickings, more salutes per block in Berlin than in any city I have ever seen, not excepting Paris in war-time. Germany may be short of war-materials, but there is no shortage of the war-spirit. That is the first impression one gets upon arriving in Germany. It is one of the most definite conclusions one carries away.

Stanley High

For Germany, to-day, is being reborn. The symbols of her rebirth are military. No one knows what that combination will lead to. But a realization of what it may lead to has already unstrung the nerves of Europe's diplomats, and filled every Continental capital with foreboding. An Austrian street-painter has risen to the Chancellorship of Germany, and in his train a nation of 65,000,000 people has resumed its march to a place in the sun. Thus, the first post-war period is brought to an end and a new and more ominous epoch opened.

Now, Germany's National-Socialism is not, primarily, the creation of Adolf Hitler. Both Adolf Hitler and National-Socialism are the products of fifteen years of international blundering. Hitler, more than most men, owes a vast debt to his enemies. He is indebted particularly to the Allied representatives who wrote the Treaty of Versailles, to the now-reviled diplomats who signed it on behalf of Germany, and to that long succession of statesmen who prevented its revision. For fourteen years Hitler and National-Socialism fed and fattened upon the Treaty. If there had been a different treaty, it is probable that young Germany to-day would never have heard of a Brown Shirt or learned the goose-step, and Hitler, doubtless, would be as he was in 1919—an obscure artizan, no different from his fellows, save in an over-developed sense of his own importance.

The Treaty, itself, was enough to give Hitler his start. But he has had the help of much more than the Treaty to keep him going. For the most of the last fifteen years the Powers have played his game. In fact, it is hard to see how Hitler—if he had been able to plan the events best designed to insure his own rise to power—could have improved much on the Allied policy toward Germany.

Creating a Tidal Wave

In 1918 Germany threw out the Hohenzollerns and, early in 1919, established a Republic. That was precisely the thing that the Allies had demanded. But once the demand was met the Allied world refused to accept the new government as bona fide. All the old war-time brands which had been fastened upon the Germany of 1914 to 1918 were transferred to the new Republic. Democratic Germany was treated no differently than Hohenzollern Germany would have been treated. And in the face of that treatment the remarkable thing is not that Hitler has overthrown the Republic, but that some Hitler did not overthrow it earlier.

European

President Von Hindenburg and Hitler, the Nazi Chancellor who has roused his followers to religious ecstasy

It was inevitable that sooner or later some one would come along to fasten the blame for this protracted national humiliation upon the new order of things and, in particular, upon the democratic institutions which that new order had brought into being. This was made more certain by the failure of successive German governments to alter Allied policy. In the end, of course, such alteration was brought about. The Allies at Lausanne in the summer of 1932 virtually abandoned all reparation claims against Germany, and during the months that followed some real progress seemed to be under way on the question of Germany's demand to rearm and in regard to certain other outstanding issues. But these concessions came at least a year too late. The Powers rallied to the defense of the German Republic only after the Republic's doom had been sealed. German opinion had already swung too far toward the conviction that democracy was at the basis of the nation's ills to be swung back again by any such eleventh-hour concessions. The Hitler wave had become tidal.

Hitler, to be sure, had more in his favor than Allied policy toward Germany. Political and economic conditions inside the country likewise worked to hasten his rise. No party at any time in the history of the Republic was able to command a majority of the Reichstag vote. Every Cabinet, therefore, was a coalition of a number of parties. These coalitions were precariously held together, and their policies, as a result, were generally weak. Elections were frequent and never decisive. In the twelve-month period before the vote in March of this year that put the National-Socialists in office, Germany had had five general elections. Any people, however patient in the practises of democracy, might well question a system under which such a series of political afflictions was possible.

And patriotic Germans, whose memories took them back to the glories of pre-war

(Continued on page 42)

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World Economists Give Views on Inflation

Most of the Representative Authorities in the United States, Europe and Asia Oppose the Measure, They Reveal in Statements Prepared for The Literary Digest

Ever since last spring, when Congress bestowed on the President the power to inflate the currency in one or more of several different ways, the question whether he would or would not inflate, and how, has been exercising the national imagination. Interest in this question has so increased in the last few weeks that the excitement caused by it has made inflation a universal topic of discussion, supplanting for the time, at least, the NRA experiment.

THE LITERARY DIGEST *presents below a symposium of views from representative economists in this country and abroad which, it believes, reflect a cross-section of authoritative opinion in the raging controversy. These views were solicited direct by the editor of* THE DIGEST *from a list which included a number of gentlemen connected officially or semiofficially with the Administration. The latter, with no exception, found it more politic to remain silent; the fact may or may not be of significance.*

The reader will undoubtedly note that altho the eminent gentlemen quoted are in the majority opposed to currency inflation, no two are in entire accord—even as the rest of us.

STUDENT for almost thirty years of currency and banking problems, a recognized expert on the technical problems of international finance, **Edwin Walter Kemmerer** of Princeton, warns the country of the danger of playing with inflation "dynamite":

"Further inflation of our already greatly inflated money and deposit currency would be in danger of breaking down public confidence in our money, of causing a strong flight from the dollar, and an accelerating decline in its value. This would reduce greatly the values of the dollars in which are payable all life-insurance policies, bank deposits, pensions, and all bond and mortgages, including those constituting most of the endowments of our schools and colleges, hospitals, libraries, and other public welfare institutions. It would harm most laborers by raising their costs of living more rapidly than their wages.

"History teaches emphatically that inflation once well started is both politically and economically exceedingly difficult long to control. Under present conditions in the United States people advocating further inflation are playing with dynamite in a crowded street."

Harry Alvin Millis, professor of economics in the University of Chicago since 1916, wires:

"In easing the way to industrial recovery some inflation was needed; and the false economics underlying part of recovery program made it really necessary, if the program is to succeed. But the possibility of adequate indirect inflation is at hand. The present need is an announcement which would remove uncertainty and warrant investment activity. I am definitely opposed to a commodity dollar to raise prices to earlier levels, because it would soon be followed by a break-down and would beget a long-time currency problem; also to deflation of the gold dollar to raise price-level very much. Wide-spread inflation sentiment is a mistaken one, in so far as it is expected to balance farm and other prices."

WHO WOULDN'T BE DIZZY?
—Munhall in the Jersey *Journal*

Broadus Mitchell, association professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins, and long a student of the industrial revolution in the South, announces an unqualified opposition to inflation:

"Inflation does not correct even temporarily our financial difficulties, which is break-down resulting from planlessness of capitalist economy society.

"A better way is to reduce tariff radically, and use further credit inflation to acquire effective government direction of main financial and transportation agencies. If currency inflation is resorted to, devaluation of dollar is preferable to greenbacks, since it opens way to a monetary unit controlled by commodity price-levels."

Frank Whitson Fetter, of the department of economics at Princeton University, favors credit expansion, but opposes the monetization of silver:

"Orderly price increase, necessary to prevent wide-spread bankruptcy, should be through credit expansion rather than paper money. To facilitate this I suggest moderate but immediate tariff reduction, governmental action against monopoly prices which are delaying construction and railroad improvements and continuation liberal Federal Reserve credit policies. Monetization of silver is very objectionable."

Harold Lyle Redd, of Cornell's department of economics, advocates the liberation of credit:

"Main desideratum is that bank credit flow more freely into capital markets and promote employment in industries making durable goods. Violent currency inflation likely to react unfavorably on bond market and impede this development. Past mistakes may make it necessary to recognize change in gold value of dollar."

Roger Ward Babson, statistician and founder of the Babson Institute in Massachusetts, goes on record as unequivocally against inflation policies:

"I believe the United States would lose in long run by inflating its currency. It would be like a bank cashier falsifying his books: He would have more to spend for a while, but finally he would caught and punished. Inflation would help business for a while, but it would finally bring about another depression which would probably be accompanied by great confusion and a dictatorship."

Author of "Stabilizing the Dollar" and other books dealing with monetary fluctuations, and one of the best-known among American economists, **Prof. Irving Fisher** of Yale advocates "reflation":

"Recovery from depression requires raising the price-level by reflating the circulating medium. The chief circulating medium is bank deposits. Consequently, the best sort of reflating is through bank loans to industry. But as this is so slow, I favor any quicker form of reflation, even if this requires paper currency expansion. In any case the gold content of the dollar should be cut."

Robert Murray Haig, economist of Columbia University, who is an authority on the public finances of post-war France, and has studied the ups and downs of the franc, wires to us:

"In my judgment what is needed at the present juncture is definite assurance that currency inflation will not occur. Such inflation would be a scourge at this stage of the recovery. Confidence in the soundness of the monetary unit is essential. Without such confidence business can not assume risks of long-time enterprises."

Fred Rogers Fairchild, of Yale University, an expert on corporation taxation, and former president of the National Tax Corporation, goes on record as 100 per cent. against inflationary policies:

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"I do not believe in inflation. We have tried inflation in the past with disastrous results. The notion that maladjustments caused by past price changes can thus be corrected is fallacious. Inflation will add further uncertainty to the monetary standard, whose integrity is already seriously impaired. Suspicion of the monetary standard is to-day a powerful force working against business recovery."

Now President of the People's lobby in Washington, **Dr. John Dewey,** dean of American philosophers, admonishes that even moderate or controlled inflation would increase the cost of living from one-quarter to one-third:

"As 4 per cent. of the people own nearly four-fifths of the wealth of the nation, the ultimate benefit of inflation will go to land speculators, monopolizers of natural resources and holders of stock, rather than to the farmers and other producers, on behalf of whom it is urged.

"The basic causes of our depression are maldistribution of the national income. Inflation would be the last goad to drive the middle classes into effective economic and political action."

Foreign Opinion

Turning to the opinion of monetary and financial experts across the Atlantic, we find opinion divided. **Francis W. Hirst,** one of the leading spirits of the London School of Economics, in a special statement cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, advocates controlled inflation:

"I think the United States is justified in raising prices by monetary means beginning this year, in view of the fact that prices have fallen so rapidly and so disastrously since 1929. The fall was due to the artificial scarcity of gold. The best remedy, in my judgment, would have been for the United States to sell gold until gold prices had risen sufficiently to relieve debtors in the United States and throughout the world. Such a policy would have helped world trade and the world exchanges. By abandoning the gold standard another method was adopted. Whether the moment for stabilization has arrived is a matter for the Administration to decide, but if the President decides to raise prices further by large issues of paper dollars, I should certainly like to see simultaneous arrangements adopted for raising gold prices by selling gold and buying silver as an adjunct reserve, otherwise the gap between the paper dollar and the old gold dollar might become dangerously wide."

In a statement made for THE DIGEST, and cabled to us, **Sir Walter Thomas Layton,** editor of the London *Economist,* declares:

"It depends entirely, first, upon how you inflate, secondly, to whom you distribute, and thirdly, whether the money continues to circulate after it is distributed.

"Supposing you issue three billions in notes. The question is how are you going to distribute it, what section of the community will be chosen as distributors. This is of paramount importance, since the effectiveness of inflation depends upon whether, once it starts, the ball will continue rolling.

"The British Government in war-time issued unlimited billions, with which the government itself paid for unlimited supplies to meet an unlimited demand. These billions eventually were most widely distributed and continuously circulated.

"It is a vastly different problem for a Government to issue notes at a time like this, necessarily depending upon limited sections of the community to redistribute them. The question is, what is to prevent

SHALL WE SWAP HORSES?
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*

the redistributors from adding the new money to the existing frozen and hoarded dollars."

Friedrich Reinhart, director of the Commerz Privatbank of Berlin, in a statement for THE LITERARY DIGEST, declares:

"In view of the favorable payment-balance of the United States there is no direct external reason for inflation. If, however, it is employed, the greatest care must be taken how the additional money is to be used. There is no risk if it is invested in productive public works schemes."

Paul Wallich, director of the international banking house Dreyfusco in Berlin, declares:

"In a country fundamentally sound as is the United States, inflation following an extensive deflation is nothing but readjustment. Increase of price levels would be advantageous to the United States as well as the rest of the world. The extent to which inflation of American currency would be justifiable can not be gaged from here, however."

Carl Koch, director of the banking firm of Hugo Oppenheim Sons, Berlin:

"Inflation always is arbitrary partial confiscation favoring the debtors and at the expense of the creditors, hence it is to be condemned. Riddance of United States debtors through inflation is possible only if the bank notes are handed to the farmers and veterans as a gift."

L. J. A. Trip, President of the National Bank of The Netherlands in Amsterdam, rejects the idea of any form of inflation. In a statement cabled to THE DIGEST, he declares:

"I think it always operates disadvantageously. The United States policy of enhancement of commodity and stock prices will injure the general confidence and therefore impede prices and business recovery in the United States as well as elsewhere."

Dr. H. A. Viennerop, manager of the Amsterdamschebank, adds:

"It is impossible to judge future development in the American situation, but I might point out that the history of money during the last 2,500 years has not proved any relationship between inflation and prosperity."

Sir Henri Deterding, director-general of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, answers our query concerning inflation with epigrammatic brevity:

"I do not believe in inflation. Inflation is something artificial. The basis of world economics must be labor, and its result is products, not gold."

Japan's Minister of Finance, **Korekiyo Takahashi,** in a statement for THE LITERARY DIGEST, opposes dollar inflation:

"The positions of Japan and the United States in consummating a financial and economic program are utterly different. First, Japan's administration is centralized, while authority in the United States is diffused among the Federal Government, the States and other agencies. Second, the United States dollar is international currency, while the Japanese yen is less important internationally and less subject to speculation.

"I am most sympathetic with Mr. Roosevelt, who is facing the more difficult situation, especially as it involves speculation. I am opposed to inflation through expansion of currency because it encourages speculation."

Tsu Yee-pei, manager of the Bank of China in Shanghai, cables:

"Speaking entirely from a Chinese viewpoint, any fluctuation of the American dollar is harmful to business because of the continual uncertainties. China at present is struggling with a double fluctuation, namely, the American dollar and silver. In my opinion a happy stabilization would be one permitting Americans to produce goods to sell profitably in China, simultaneously permitting them to buy Chinese products profitably. Fixing that level, however, is strictly America's problem, because the whole subject of inflation and stabilization is dependent upon so many domestic problems. In my opinion no non-American banker could or should say even approximately whether President Roosevelt should inflate, or at what level he should stabilize, but I am certain that general business in China will improve when everybody knows within reasonable limits the relation between Chinese and American currencies."

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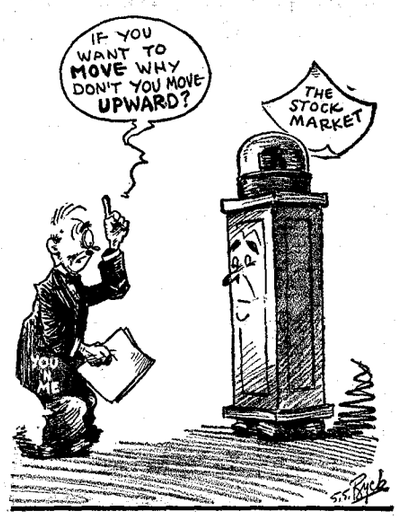
Wall Street's Triumph Over Tammany

WALL Street's "Boston tea party" has ended as a comedy, with members of the New York Stock Exchange triumphantly singing "Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf!"

According to the humorists of the Street, Mayor John P. O'Brien had unwittingly assumed the rôle of the big, bad wolf, who puffed and blew, but could not blow their house down.

Confronted with the prospect that the Mayor might sign two bills providing for a tax of four cents a share by New York City on all stock transfers and a five per cent. tax on the gross income of all stock brokers,



SOLVING THAT MOVING PROBLEM
—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times-Union*

officers of the Stock Exchange made arrangement to remove to the Center Market in Newark, New Jersey, and to establish a New Jersey branch of the Stock Clearing Corporation in the Pennsylvania Terminal in Jersey City.

Added to a State levy of three cents a share for stocks selling under $20, and four cents for those above that amount, and the Federal tax of four and five cents respectively, those proposed municipal taxes would have resulted in a maximum of thirteen cents levied on every share transferred in New York.

In protest, officers of the Stock Exchange leased Newark's municipally owned Center Market—"the Apple Annie of municipal edifices," according to Howard Freeman of the Newark *Evening News*. Newark rejoiced that this "shoeless poverty-stricken sister of our public buildings turns out to be a 900-foot Cinderella. Wooed and won by the princes of Wall Street, she is going to be dolled up to the queen's taste and become the vortex of the financial put-and-take world." Mr. Freeman humorously sketches this market that almost became the "nerve center, pulse and heart" of American finance:

"Once a $3,500,000 egg, onion and liverwurst castle, the grandiose pile of stone had fallen to the low level of a livery stable for flivvers, and rent arrears showed Center Market was not a success in that humble field. At night its ramps and parapets were roosts for bums, and its ultimate fate appeared to be a free haven for luckless derelicts—and a permanent load on the taxpayers. But even a building going down for the third time and given up as a total loss can get a break.

"To-day (September 25), Center Market, just a hollow shell, is being converted into a thumbing salon for 1,123 brokers, with a seat for each broker worth $225,000 per copy, and Mulberry Street is giving Broad Street the Bronx buzzer. Mulberry Street, the shantytown of our business center, becomes the national highway of finance! It's stranger than an income-tax report."

But for this Cinderella market the fatal hour of midnight soon struck. Newark's hopes were swiftly dashed to the ground the very next day. On September 26, Mayor O'Brien capitulated to the strategy of Wall Street and vetoed those two bills, and the Exchange promptly abandoned its plan of crossing the Hudson.

This newest chapter in the drama of a thoroughfare, which, tho it measures only a third of a mile in actual length, is sometimes characterized as "the longest street in the world," has evoked in the press a number of forgotten facts in a history which started in 1652, when Gov. Peter Stuyvesant built a wall to replace a fence put up by his predecessor to keep cattle from straying. We are reminded that one of the first prominent residents of Wall Street was Captain Kidd the pirate.

Under an old butterwood tree in lower Wall Street (in front of Nos. 68-70) a small group of brokers bought and sold securities after the Revolution. On February 6, 1792, a group of five firms advertised the opening of "a large convenient room for the accommodation of dealers in stock" at 22 Wall Street. Thus began the New York Stock Exchange.

To-day, according to the New York *Times*, the Stock Exchange is limited to 1,375 members and the Curb Exchange to 550. The 613 firms which are members employ approximately 35,000 persons. These firms operate some 1,230 branches, 200 of them in New York City, the remaining 1,030 out of town. New York State ranks highest in the number of branch offices, with 297 last year. Pennsylvania follows, with 106; Massachusetts with 85; Illinois with 80, and California with 58. More than 2,000 private telephone wires are connected with the Exchange floor, and on some days, in five hours, more than two millions of calls are transmitted.

Built in 1903, expanded and enlarged in 1922, with the most efficient equipment of any bourse in the world, the New York Stock Exchange is described as a "vast nerve center whose vibrations are instantly felt all over the world." According to the New York *Times*, more than 4,500 stock tickers, located in 330 cities and 45 States, in Canada and Cuba, carry daily quotations. Last year 168 electrical quotation boards in operation, showed at the same time the opening, high, low, and latest price on certain active stocks. Immense quantities of ticker tape are consumed; on October 29, 1929, when total sales amounted to more than 16,000,000 shares, approximately 80,000,000 feet, or 15,000 miles, of ticker tape were used on the stock tickers alone. In the year 1929, more than 1,000,000 miles of ticker tape were consumed.

Record-Breaking Hurricanes

If March comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb. So declares popular wisdom. But in these days when most traditions are turned topsy-turvy, it would seem that "sweet September," as the poet calls it, may come in like a lamb and go out like a raging lion.

Cables from Tampico, one of Mexico's two great gulf seaports, reports that the hurricane of September 24, which ravaged the district between Tampico and Ciudad Victoria, reaching a maximum of 160 miles per hour, took a toll of hundreds of lives, and damaged property to the extent of $3,000,000.

The hurricane which devastated Tampico is the climax of the worst tropical September since 1887, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The hurricane season for 1933 may be the record-breaker, for there may be more this month. According to the Weather Bureau,

Fifteen tropical storms so far have roared up out of the Atlantic Ocean, only one less than the sixteen storms recorded in 1887. There were eleven such storms in 1932, ten in 1926, eight in 1931 and 1924.

September hurricanes in recent years, according to an estimate of the Associated Press, have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives. These are listed:

Florida, 1926; 400 dead.
West Indies, 1928; 920 dead.
Florida, 1928; 1,180 dead.
Santo Domingo, 1930; 2,000 dead.
British Honduras, 1931; 1,200 dead.
Puerto Rico, 1932; 200 dead.
Cuba, 1933; 300 dead.

These tropical hurricanes, reports the Hartford *Courant*, rise in the Caribbean, move northward, then either east or west. "New England saw its greatest one on September 23, 1815. Providence suffered then, for the rush of water brought a ship into the center of the city and thrust its bowsprit into the window of a Masonic lodge in the third story of a building; the sailors crawled out on the bowsprit and entered through the broken window."

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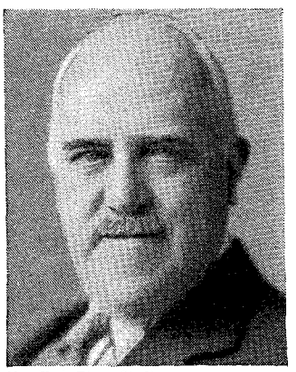
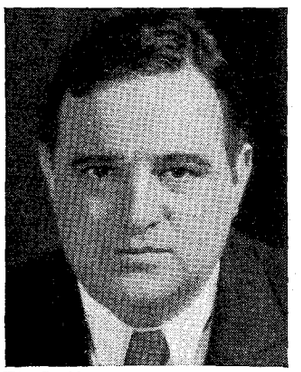
Literary Digest Is Polling All New York Electorate

Herewith It Presents Figures of Preliminary Test Before Joseph V. McKee's Name Was Introduced in City's Dramatic Mayoralty Election Contest



New York *Times* Studio
Mayor O'Brien



Wide World
Mr. LaGuardia

Wide World
Mr. McKee

Mr. Solomon

ONE of the most dramatic twists in the history of LITERARY DIGEST polls has thrown an odd ray of light on the present struggle in New York between Tammany Hall and its opponents.

A few weeks ago, knowing how keenly the whole nation was watching the struggle, THE DIGEST arranged to get advance news of the election result by polling the registered voters of the city.

Ballots were printed bearing the names of the men who seemed likely to be the leading contenders in the race—John P. O'Brien, Democrat; Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion; Charles A. Solomon, Socialist.

Joseph V. McKee was not yet in the picture.

Envelops were being addressed to the 2,339,617 voters of New York, ballots prepared for the mail, and all the customary details of one of our great polls were under way.

One hundred thousand ballots had been mailed out, and close to 15,000 had been returned to THE DIGEST, duly marked for the different candidates, when McKee's sudden emergence as a probable candidate called a halt.

THE DIGEST immediately ceased sending out ballots until the McKee candidacy had been officially announced. Meanwhile LaGuardia proved to be at the head of the preliminary vote with 11,511 ballots, as the first table on this page shows; Mayor O'Brien's vote was 2,495.

Now the campaign presents an entirely new picture, while THE DIGEST, with ballots revised to include Mr. McKee's name, is continuing to poll New York's entire electorate.

The first returns of the continuing poll will be printed in the next issue, October 14, and the mounting totals will be tabulated in these pages each week up to the final report on November 4, three days before the election.

This is the first time THE DIGEST has taken a poll on a local question. It is also the first DIGEST poll since the Presidential one which forecast so closely the sweeping victory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The campaign for New York's Mayoralty, judging from its opening skirmishes, is bound to be one of the liveliest on record. Mr. McKee's last-minute appearance at the ringside, followed by anxious days of suspense while he made up his mind to throw his hat in, created an atmosphere of excitement which bids fair to increase between now and election day.

In view of the controversy over Mr. McKee's candidacy and its effect on the Fusion cause, the preliminary poll figures from the five boroughs must be of deep interest to political students as a yardstick of comparison with the figures that will accumulate from next week on. Here is an analysis by boroughs of the ballots received prior to the McKee candidacy:

	LaGuardia	O'Brien	Solomon	Miscellaneous	Total
Manhattan	2,780	765	128	42	3,715
Bronx	1,957	467	164	39	2,627
Brooklyn	4,387	867	378	78	5,710
Queens	1,883	303	70	17	2,273
Richmond	404	66	21	4	495
Borough Unknown	100	27	6	..	133
TOTAL	11,511	2,495	767	180	14,953

THE DIGEST'S distribution of ballots, now gathering headway, is based upon last year's registered voting lists. In the following table is shown how that total is divided among the boroughs, according to this year's World Almanac. The second column shows how the preliminary 100,000 ballots (*minus* McKee's name) were distributed, and the third column estimates the distribution of the revised DIGEST ballots. This last record will not attain absolute precision until the poll is complete. Here is the table:

	1932 Registrations	Preliminary Digest Ballots	Estimate of Ballots to be Mailed
Manhattan	607,465	25,213	582,252
Bronx	426,978	17,967	409,011
Brooklyn	820,809	35,785	785,024
Queens	420,452	18,267	402,185
Richmond	63,913	2,768	61,145
	2,339,617	100,000	2,239,617

SECRET BALLOT—NO Signature—NO Condition—No Obligation—Just Mark Your Choice—Mail at Once

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

Mark a Cross ☒ in Square Opposite Name of Candidate you Prefer
(NAMES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY)

Fiorello LaGuardia---Fusion and Republican ☐
John P. O'Brien ---Democratic ☐
Charles Solomon ---Socialist ☐

To assist in tabulation, please write the name of your Borough here_____

TEAR CARDS APART AND MAIL SEPARATELY

First Ballot, without McKee, sent to 100,000 voters

SECRET BALLOT—NO Signature—NO Condition—No Obligation—Just Mark Your Choice—Mail at Once

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

Mark a Cross ☒ in Square Opposite Name of Candidate you Prefer
(NAMES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY)

Fiorello LaGuardia---Fusion and Republican ☐
Joseph V. McKee--Independent Democratic ☐
John P. O'Brien ---Democratic ☐
Charles Solomon ---Socialist ☐

To assist in tabulation, please write the name of your Borough here_____
This ballot will not be counted if received after October 25, 1933.

TEAR CARDS APART AND MAIL SEPARATELY

Second and Final Ballot, mailed to 2,239,617

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At the Observation Post

The Rôle Occupied by Repeal in the Drama of Economic Recovery Is Gradually Becoming Apparent as Remote Ramifications of Beer Industry Are Being Affected

DAYTON, Ohio, may have a brewery or two. The latest available census of its industries, however, is still not fresh enough to record the fact, and in any case Dayton is no Milwaukee, beer purveyor to the nation. Yet, according to a special dispatch to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "prosperity has come back to Dayton, or if it isn't quite prosperity it is something so much better than what Dayton knew a year ago that it is prosperity by comparison—and beer has done it."

The explanation sounds simple enough when you know it. Dayton's dominant industry is the manufacture of cash registers. Beer emporiums throughout the country—since the 3.2 beverage became legal—have been ordering cash registers from Dayton. "The plant of the National Cash Register company," writes *The Eagle's* correspondent, "has jumped from 3,400 employees at half time to 5,600 at full time in a five months' period, and the economic results have been striking."

Remote indeed are the ramifications of the electric current which galvanizes business when the consuming public conceives a new want or renews an old one. Dayton is merely typical of numberless towns.

How many more will be added to the list when repeal comes along?

The question, of course, is a foolish one, because the computation is impossible. But gradually dawning on the editorial mind is the realization that repeal occupies a rôle in the recovery drama of far greater significance than is commonly supposed.

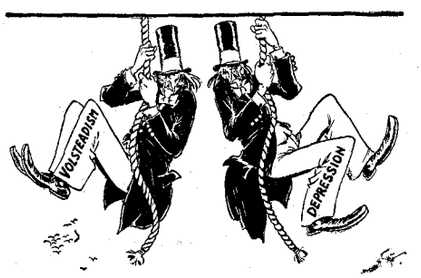
Not long since the New York *Herald Tribune* remarked: "In the excitement of the N. R. A. adventure the country is likely to forget how much repeal will mean to it, not only socially and politically, but economically. With ratification will come the reorganization of one of its greatest industries, profoundly affecting for the people employment, purchasing power and the distribution of wealth, and for the Government its fiscal problem."

Estimates differ widely, but there is general agreement that the added yield from liquor taxes, once the Twenty-first Amendment becomes effective, will more than supply the $220,000,000 required annually to service the outlay on public works.

We are reminded by the Hartford *Courant* that under the provisions of the National Recovery Act the President is required to proclaim the date of repeal and that, having done so, "the new taxes levied by the act will come to an end."

Frank R. Kent, writing in the Baltimore *Sun*, says "the opinion is overwhelming that there will be no Administration holding back of the proclamation—that the repeal will come and the taxes be wiped out in ample time for 1934 relief."

Mr. Kent speaks of "the $500,000,000 expected to be derived from liquor." Some confusion reigns with respect to the exact pre-Prohibition revenue rates which the President told Congress (in his message of May 17) "would then (with repeal) automatically go into effect." According to the Washington *Post*, "it seems clear that early computations of Federal income from liquor sales based on the tax rate of $6.40 a gallon will have to be revised. That tax was written into the law after the war and imposed upon spirits 'diverted' for beverage purposes.



© 1933 by the San Francisco *Examiner*

AT THE END OF THEIR ROPE
—Smith in the San Francisco *Examiner*

Rulings in the Internal Revenue Bureau have held that this means 'illegally diverted,' and since, after repeal, there will be no such thing as 'illegal diversion,' that special rate presumably will expire."

Also dead, as this newspaper points out, will be the higher levies that were in force during the war, first $2.40 a gallon and then $4.40, which were terminated automatically, "so that it is now held the tax on liquor will revert to the old basic rate of pre-Prohibition days, which is $1.10 a gallon."

But no one expects this low basic rate to govern once Congress has reassembled and pounced on its opportunity to "soak the old soak." Indeed, a number of editors have been expressing the fear that it will jack up the liquor tax to a point which will encourage the bootlegger to stay in business. "It would be easy to yield to that temptation," thinks the Baltimore *Sun*. "And it will not be a simple matter to undeceive a country as to the revenue-bearing possibilities of a traffic about which ludicrously exaggerated figures have been printed over a twelve-year period."

It is very possible that the editor of *The Sun* has, or would, put into this category the figures lately compiled by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. However, the ladies of this organization are prepared with chapter and verse of a special survey, prepared by Malvern Hall Tillitt, to refute him.

Based on the assumption that Congress will abide by its present levy on beer of $5 a barrel, that it will impose a tax of $5 a gallon on distilled spirits, and that it will retain the average 1919 rate of thirty cents a gallon on wine, this survey estimates a total annual revenue to the Federal Government from liquor taxes, customs receipts, and enforcement savings of $1,023,000,000.

For State revenues derived from taxes on liquors and from license fees it allots "more than" $250,000,000, with an additional $45,000,000 to local governments.

Obviously, Mrs. Sabin's followers do not hesitate to rush in where editors fear to tread. And their concern is not only with public income. It is equally with the direct effect of repeal on employment, on agriculture, on business in general, as the following table will attest:

NET EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

(with full allowance for employment in illicit production)

A. Direct

Permanent	In Production — more than	88,000 jobs
Permanent	In Distribution — more than	90,000 jobs
Temporary	For four or five years following Repeal—rehabilitation of plants, new construction, etc., more than	80,000 jobs

B. Indirect

Permanent	In allied and supply industries and related services, including agriculture, mining, glass manufacture, barrel production, railroads, power production, etc. More than	322,000 jobs

NET AGRICULTURAL GAIN

(With full allowance for consumption of farm products by illicit liquor industry.)

50,000,000 bu. barley
20,000,000 bu. corn
4,000,000 bu. rice
43,000,000 lbs. hops

NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT

For materials, supplies, equipment, etc. in rehabilitation of plants and in new construction in the malt liquor, distilled spirits and wine industries, more than $430,000,000
(excluding direct wages)

Unexpressed but implicit in the survey is the point made by the New York *Herald Tribune*—namely, that legalization of the traffic will spread its enormous earnings among the many. Says this newspaper: "The current drink bill of the United States has been estimated in the billions [as a matter of record, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, after as painstaking a guess as available statistics permitted, put it in 1929 at $2,800,000,000]. Most of this huge sum is being syphoned from the consumer to pay a comparatively few gentlemen for the risk of violating the law . . . Plainly the effect of Prohibition has been to promote not that diffusion of wealth so essential to mass buying, and hence to modern economy, but its concentration."

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Dr. Frank Harold Spedding, winner of this year's Langmuir Award of the American Chemical Society, is an American by adoption, and was born in Canada. He has the build of a football lineman, a shock of bright yellow hair, fair complexion and blue eyes, and knows more about atoms and molecules and the lines they make on the film of a spectrograph than many scientists twice his age. He is thirty-one.

© International

Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau at New York, kept Charles A. Lindbergh waiting eight days for favorable weather before the famous flight to Paris. To-day he is almost invariably consulted by aviators before important flights. He began at Dubuque, Iowa, by flying kites to measure atmospheric conditions, his pay being based on the altitude reached by the kites. There was little wind at Dubuque that year, and he barely made enough to pay his room and board.

Acme

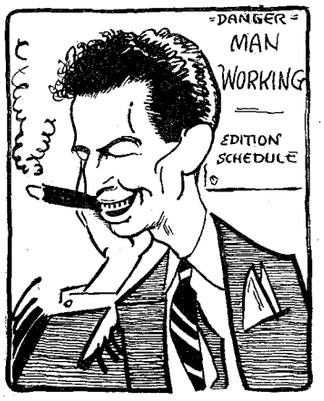
Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, President of the United Ireland party, the new political organization in the Irish Free State, is more generally known as the founder of the Irish Blue Shirts, an organization which has been banned. But General O'Duffy denies having any dictatorial ambitions. What Ireland needs is business men in politics, he maintains, adding: "If I am to be a politician, I want to be a businesslike politician."

Wide World

Arnold Schoenberg, exiled composer from Germany, comes to teach Boston modern music. A year or two before her death, Frau Lilli Lehmann, in the audience at his recital in Salzburg, was seen to tear up her program and stuff pieces in her ears. Tho his work is among the most controversial in the musical world, he has been conspicuous in Germany, and been fostered by such luminaries as Richard Strauss and Gustav Mahler

Courtesy of *Musical America*

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Jerry Costello — Born — Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1897.

Education—High School, Scranton; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Places of Employment—Philadelphia *Press,* 1915; Scranton *Republican,* Binghamton *Press,* Buffalo *Courier* and Buffalo *Enquirer,* Newark *Star-Eagle,* New York *Herald,* 1920; Albany *Evening News,* 1922; Albany *Evening News* and Associated Gannett Newspapers, 1928.

Married — Albany, 1928 — Still deeply in love with the beautiful girl.

Add—A beautiful two-year-old daughter, "Pat."

Hobbies—Editors. Slightly stale cigars. Good poetry. Preferences—My two dogs named "Pen" and "Ink." (Brought 'em up on a bottle.) Ships (meaning trips to Europe). A library full of books—and no noise.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Costello appears on page 34*]

Grover A. Whalen is one of the most versatile characters ever given to the world by New York's lower East Side. His picture has appeared beside royalty, nobility and celebrities. "The Beau Brummel" of the Hylan administration, and long New York's official greeter, he has held more public posts than most other Deserving Democrats in his native city. His military carriage was acquired mostly at Clason Point Military Academy. He is an indefatigable worker, an enthusiastic organizer. He has been decorated by Great Britain, France, Germany, Roumania and Italy. Just now he has a full-time job running NRA for New York and managing Wanamaker's department store.

Marie Dressler is said to receive the largest fan mail in Hollywood—and replies to all the letters. Known on the stage for years, she has become even better known on the film. "She derives more pleasure from a tribute from an Oklahoma minister or a Missouri schoolteacher than from any number of compliments given by picture executives." Without the youth or beauty of the film star she is easily the most popular woman in the film profession. She was born Lelia Koerber in Cobourg, Canada, in 1869, and since 1886 has known the ups and downs of stage life. She was active in war work during the great upheaval, and recently offered her services to the NRA.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Raymond Muir, who succeeds the late "Ike" Hoover as chief usher at the White House, received his law degree from the Washington (D. C.) Law College on the same night and the same platform that Mrs. Roosevelt received hers, an honorary degree. Thirty-six, a native of Massachusetts, married, a captain in the Army Reserve Corps, he went from the Veterans' Bureau three years ago to the White House as an assistant to the chief usher. Of medium height, with dark, deep-set eyes, a high forehead and thick black hair streaked with gray, the new major-domo has a pleasing personality and a military bearing inherited from his days in the Navy to fit him for his responsible position.

© Underwood

What's the Name, Please?

Aitken—star-gazer at Lick Observatory—*ate'ken,* not *aykin.*

Besant (Annie)—English theosophist and author—*bes'ant;* (Walter)—English novelist—*be-sant'.*

Bralliar—story-writer about bugs, birds, and beasts—rimes with "*Shall yer* go fishin'?"

Cabell — American novelist — rimes with *babble,* not with *cable;* with *gabble,* not with *a bell.*

Katsuji Dubuchi — Japanese Ambassador — without major stress, just *kah-tsoo-ji de-buchi, u* as in *dune.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

What Place Senator Pittman Will Occupy in the New Administration of Foreign Policy, Emphasized by Moley's Resignation, Is the Current Question in Washington

WASHINGTON—The exit from the Washington scene of Raymond Moley, former chief of President Roosevelt's brain trust and some-time Assistant Secretary of State, has emphasized many changes in the administration of American foreign policy.

The Professor's retreat to an editorial sanctum has had the immediate result of leaving Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, supreme in the State Department. To emphasize his control, the appointment of R. Walton Moore, Virginia lawyer, former Congressman, and aristocratic gentleman, to take Mr. Moley's place leaves nothing more to be asked.

A personal friend of Mr. Hull, his associate in Congress, and a co-sponsor of low tariff ideals, Mr. Moore permits not a vestige of the Moley influence to linger on. To crown his concessions to Mr. Hull, the President now also accords to his Secretary of State that none too welcome problem of the war debts, which formerly Mr. Roosevelt reserved exclusively for himself and his brain-trust aide.

The Indiscreet Cable

How Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, slim, graceful, silver-haired Nevadan, will fit into the new picture remains a current question. From London Mr. Moley, during his ill-fated ventures with the World Economic Conference, indiscreetly cabled President Roosevelt to this general effect: "Senator Pittman is the only member of the American delegation at the Conference fit to represent you."

When that cablegram got into the hands of Secretary Hull and the four other members of the delegation, Senator Pittman as well as the brain-trust chairman had some explaining to do, altho the Senator's only responsibility in the incident was a convivial acquaintanceship with Mr. Moley.

But like Mr. Moley, Senator Pittman, who shared the campaign train with the Professor on some of Mr. Roosevelt's pre-election trips, differs with Mr. Hull on certain fundamental policies.

When a subordinate at the Conference clumsily placed the American delegation in the position of sponsoring a straight 10 per cent. cut in tariffs—a proposal not at all distasteful to Mr. Hull, but unadvocated by him at the moment—Senator Pittman issued his personal statement repudiating it. The embarrassments of the resulting situation so disturbed the Secretary of State that he never dared to leave his London hotel on a week-end thereafter for fear of more statements from individual members of his delegation.

But Senator Pittman, who has favored the council table for ironing out controversies ever since he went to the Klondike in gold-rush days and gave up gold-mining to become district attorney in a land of ready shooting, came back to the United States—and incidentally to his constituents—with the only concrete accomplishment of the Conference. This was an agreement on a general international program of no further debasement of silver coins combined with a more specific arrangement for a check on silver sales by silver-holding countries, and the governmental purchase

Senator Key Pittman

of the metal for Treasury use by the silver-producing countries.

Now from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee-room comes a new chant invoking additional aid for silver through free coinage.

Where formerly the golden oratory of Senator William E. Borah, previously chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and now its only ranking Republican member, dallied with such subjects as war debts, disarmament and the Polish Corridor, bimetalism, and the purchasing power of the Orient, are the subjects which bear discussion. But Senator Pittman has ideas on war debts, too, and it has even been suggested that the President will accord him a rôle in the discussions which begin with the British next month over revamping the British obligation.

The changed picture of foreign-policy administration carries almost pathetically silent testimony of the disappearance of Senator Borah and his distinguished mane of wavy hair from the public view. Senator Borah returned to Washington a few weeks ago, but his animadversions, which once would have won him the front page, were buried deep in the inside columns. The whole world used to wait on Mr. Borah's utterances, so great was his importance esteemed abroad, but now it is even unkindly reported that the American correspondents of a foreign-news service were warned not to waste cable money on him.

In this period of change there may also be called into evidence the disappearance of that charming international intimacy between President Roosevelt and J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, which reached a notable height when Mr. MacDonald, during his White House visit last May, was entertained with a showing of "Mickey Mouse."

The Conference Tottered

Some of the incidents of the blow to that relationship have just been disclosed here. When the tottering Economic Conference was virtually pushed to the mat by a message from President Roosevelt repudiating a formula to appease the gold-standard countries and disowning all currency discussions, Mr. Moley sent another cable, which eventually came back to the delegates.

In this one he said that James M. Cox was "emotionally excited" over the plight of Mr. MacDonald, and the inference drawn was to pay no attention to Mr. Cox, American delegate and former Presidential candidate.

What happened was that Mr. Cox had found the British Prime Minister with head bowed and shoulders drooping, asking how in the name of heaven such a fine fellow as Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be could let him down so completely. There was even talk of his resigning as Chairman of the Conference. Naturally, Mr. Cox reported to Mr. Hull.

Whether a letter in long-hand written by President Roosevelt and personally delivered a few weeks ago to Mr. MacDonald by Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large, partly restored old relations is a question. But there is no doubt the fate of the Economic Conference helped further to undo Mr. MacDonald in his Tory Cabinet.

That letter taken by Mr. Davis and the recent informal exchange over the American cruiser-building program points up another change in foreign-policy administration. It was not the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Robert W. Bingham, but Mr. Davis who handled matters. Mr. Bingham did not sit in at the London Economic Conference either.

In the whole picture, despite the dominating personality of Mr. Roosevelt, the figure of the gray-haired Puritanic Tennessean, who is Secretary of State, continues to loom larger, carried forward by his earnest sincerity against which "incidents" are as nothing.

DIOGENES.

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The German Arson Trial of Communism and Hitlerism

Drawn and Pale Faces Mark Defendants Who Meet Red-Robed Judges in a Fight for Life Which Is Being Watched by All the World

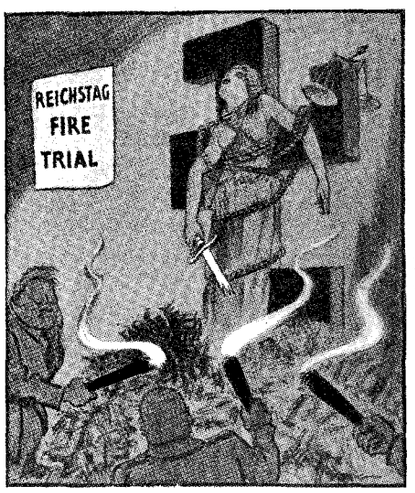
A COURT trial for arson is all in the day's work of criminal procedure. But the trial of five defendants charged with having burned the German Reichstag building last February more and more becomes an event of international interest.

In the first place, an international commission of eight distinguished lawyers, representing seven countries, met at London to make formal inquiry into the evidence brought against the accused, who are alleged to be members of the Communist party and therefore enemies of the Hitler régime that rode in after the Reichstag fire.

This unofficial body of jurists found that Marinus van der Lubbe, the Hollander arrested at the scene of the fire, is not a member but an opponent of the Communist party. They found also that four of the accused, Ernst Torgler, former Communist leader in the Reichstag, and three Bulgarian refugees, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, ought to be regarded not merely as innocent of the crime charged but also as not having been connected in any manner, directly or indirectly, with the arson of the Reichstag. What is more, the report declares that grave grounds exist for suspecting that the Reichstag was set on fire by or on behalf of leading personalities of the Nazi party.

A Fight for Life

The report of this commission was dispatched to Leipzig, where the real trial is under way before the criminal senate of the German Supreme Court. The five indicted



JUSTICE AT STAKE

—*Reynolds' Illustrated News* (London)

men, after a long imprisonment, showed pale and drawn faces to the six red-robed judges who are to determine the issue of their fight for life, which is being watched by all the world.

None of the Wagnerian stage effects that have characterized the political scene since Chancellor Hitler came into power surpassed that of the trial, when moving-picture flares every so often lighted up the gloomy courtroom, microphones recorded the words of the witnesses, and half the chamber was occupied by correspondents of newspapers from all parts of the world.

Also present were representatives of foreign governments, famous foreign lawyers, and relatives of the men under trial. Foremost among the latter is Marinus van der Lubbe, a Hollander who speaks and understands German laboriously. Considered as the principal defendant, he has confessed to having attempted to burn down three public buildings in Berlin, including the City Hall and the palace of the former Kaiser, as a prelude to starting the fire in the Reichstag building.

Personally his appearance in court convinced onlookers that he is a pitiful subnormal type of man, with dull eyes and thick and drooping lips, who seems incredible as a political conspirator. But the prison physician, Dr. Schuetz, testified that van der Lubbe's dumb attitude was a deliberate pretense to protect himself, and the doctor said: "He does not want to answer. He deliberately wants to evade. This is typical of certain types of defendants."

The examination of van der Lubbe showed that he had been confined in a reformatory as an adolescent, and had once been in jail for minor offenses. He denied any Fascist connections and also that he is a Communist. But he admitted later he had been a member of the Communist party, from which he resigned.

In sharp contrast to the Hollander appeared the second of the accused, Ernst Torgler, who led the now outlawed Communist party's deputies of the Reichstag. For seven months he has been in prison and his grave ascetic face showed signs of the ordeal he has borne.

In proof of his innocence he recalled to the court that when he read in the newspapers the charges that the German Communist party was responsible for the Reichstag fire, he went, accompanied by two lawyers, to Berlin Police Headquarters the very next day in order to make a protest. He declared that neither he nor his party had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with "this criminal fire." And in a strikingly dramatic appeal to the court, which deeply impressed all those present, he told the judges: "For seven months I have been a prisoner. For five months I have been chained night and day. This is my first opportunity to tell the world my story. I have held out, not because my nerves are strong but because I know that I am innocent and that I have been arrested as a Communist."

The proceedings of the trial go from Leipzig to the Reichstag building in Berlin. Portions of the testimony are recorded by government-controlled newsreels, while other parts are broadcast throughout Germany by government-managed radio firms. Of the one hundred and twenty witnesses to be heard, a notable one is missing.

He is Walter Gempp, Chief of the Berlin

Soibelman Syndicate

ERNST TORGLER

Fire Brigade, who directed the firemen at the time the Reichstag burned but who later was arrested and dismissed from office. Whether the trial will show in the end who set fire to the Reichstag building is a question over which jurist and newspaper observers all over the world ponder.

Drug Gangs Sought by Air

The secret service methods of drug smugglers in Egypt, one of the chief centers of the illicit traffic, are so clever that detection is said to be extremely difficult. For all that, the Egyptian Government is determined to stamp out smuggling, and for that purpose has purchased ten air-planes carrying wireless equipment. The pilots will be able to keep in touch with headquarters as they scour the desert for drug caravans, and once spotted smuggling gangs will have far less chance of escape than heretofore.

A year ago, the Calcutta *Statesman* recalls, one of the gangs engaged in taking hashish over the desert from Syria through Palestine and Sinai to Suez was broken up with the trial and conviction of sixteen of its members, who were sent to prison for five years. But the traffic is so profitable that there is always aplenty of the adventurous-minded willing to "take a chance."

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War Clouds that Spread Gloom Over the League

JUST as well-wishers of the League of Nations were speaking their kindest of it on the eve of the fourteenth session of the Assembly, Premier Johan Mowinckel of Norway, President of the Council of the League, spread a large expanse of gloom over the meeting in his opening address.

Globe

Goebbels

Looking down on Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Germany's Minister of Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment, the first League delegate ever to enter the building protected by a body-guard, the Norwegian Premier made a peace appeal reminding his listeners of the late Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand. He pleaded for "torn and divided Europe, where the words of equality and fraternity are relics of a bygone age and where even the most sacred rights of liberty — liberty of thought and personal liberty — are not everywhere secure."

He cited a speech made at Geneva by Mr. Briand in 1929, in which the famous French statesman said: "When children are taught love, peace and respect for other nations and to look for what men have in common rather than for their points of difference, we shall no longer need to apportion guaranties or apply Article XVIII of the Covenant. Peace will already be enthroned among the nations."

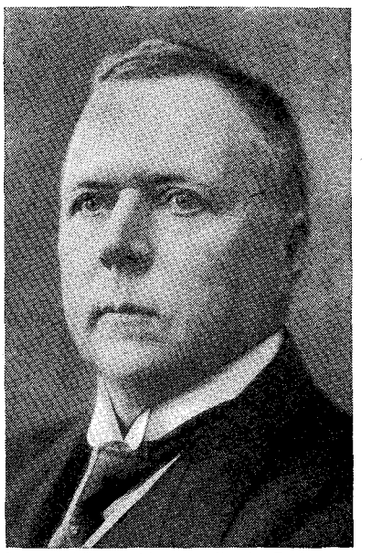
Premier Mowinckel regretfully observed that fifteen years after "that fratricidal crime, the World War," there is little progress toward "a better understanding, a purer atmosphere, a healthier mentality among the peoples, and, on the contrary, the thought of war and the possibility of war are ever present, hanging over the nations as a constant menace."

In defense of the League Premier Mowinckel emphasized his belief that public opinion is fixed, not on the important daily work of the League, but on big events. Therefore adverse critics are dissatisfied with the League because of the Manchurian affair and of the Disarmament and World Economic Conferences. For failure, if it be called failure in these matters, he put the responsibility on the great Powers, including the United States, and urged them to get together and lead the way.

Restrained Optimism

At the same time he claimed that the League deserves credit for its efficiency in the Persian, Letician, Greenland and Chaco disputes. But most of all he expressed satisfaction for the cooperation enjoyed by the League during the past year with the United States, which he described as never having been "so important, so close and so varied." Closing with a note of restrained optimism, Premier Mowinckel said that "despite disillusionment and despite the general discouragement that prevails, every responsible person knows that we have in the League a marvelous instrument and we are bound to continue to do all that lies in our power to make it strong and effective."

If fault must be found with the League, remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, it must be found with the body of rules framed for it "without enough regard for



Courtesy of *The American-Scandinavian Review*

JOHAN MOWINCKEL

Premier of Norway and President of the League's Council

the immeasurable reserve forces of national sentiment and even less regard for the differences of material, moral and cultural conditions which mark off the international problems of one part of the world from another."

Another defender of the League is the London *News-Chronicle*, which says that the blame lies with the States whose jealousies prevented a better international atmosphere. The League represents a chance to realize this, according to this daily, which strongly urges that the remedy is not to scrap the League, but to use it sincerely and energetically for the purposes for which it was created.

But the Laborite *Daily Herald* asserts flatly that neither the failure of the World Economic Conference nor the long-drawn-out agony of the Disarmament Conference reflects any credit upon Geneva.

Actual usefulness of the League is found by the London *Times* in the fact that Germany, "the most nationally inclined of all the States in Europe," sent representatives to the Assembly. Their participation in the work of the League, according to this daily, should make a beginning of drawing Germany out of herself and into the community of nations again.

In this respect the League is still "a mediatorial and unifying influence," and *The Times* notes then, realistically, that "despite all the rumors of war in Europe, there has been no war, and the frequent conversations of responsible statesmen in Geneva, it may be, have had a good deal to do with its prevention."

Japan's Troublesome Bandit Clean-up in Manchukuo

Despite Japanese claims that large bodies of Chinese irregulars, or "political bandits," as they are now termed, have been broken up, it is known that well-armed, anti-Manchukuo groups are still operating in reduced numbers in North and Northeast Manchuria and along the Korean and Soviet frontiers where they frequently inflict heavy casualties upon the Japanese troops.

This is the testimony of a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who recently made a visit to Manchuria. While the total number of Japanese troops at present stationed in Manchukuo is generally reckoned to be in the neighborhood of 50,000, he thinks it conceivable that many more will have to be employed before stability is established "despite the grandiose schemes for highway and railway construction which are designed to lead the bandits into better ways."

Many of these marauders are said to be bandits by deliberate choice as perhaps their fathers were before them, and will not readily abandon rifle and revolver for pick and shovel. He tells the story of a group of ex-bandits employed on the building of a new motor highway between Mukden and Fushun, who downed their tools, disarmed the Manchukuo guards, killed the Japanese officer in charge, and took to the hills with the stolen weapons. This sort of thing, it is predicted, may be expected to occur on a larger scale in future.

Suppression of banditry in Manchukuo is essentially a Japanese military problem, we are told, for the Manchukuo troops so far have proved more of a liability than anything else, and the Japanese place little reliance upon them. Whether Japan's Manchukuo venture is successful must depend very largely upon the ability of the Japanese military to restore law and order, and thereby persuade the native population that the new régime not only has come to stay but actually has something to be said in its favor. As matters stand at present, this correspondent advises us, 40 per cent. of the agricultural land along the main railway lines remains uncultivated owing to bandit activities.

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What Causes the Weather Is Still a Mystery

Meteorology, Like Many Other Sciences, Is Undergoing a Metamorphosis as Experts Seek a Better Understanding of the Mechanics of the Earth's Atmosphere

By Dr. James H. Kimball

IN many respects it has been an unusual summer on the North American continent. Terrific hurricanes of tropical origin have raked the Atlantic coast. August and September were months of heavy rainfall in the eastern sections of the United States. Earlier in the summer there was serious drought over large areas of the farmlands of the upper Mississippi valley, extending eastward even into upper New York State.

These freakish pranks of the elements have caused many to renew the question, what causes the weather?

It is a question that meteorologists a few years ago would have undertaken to answer with assurance. But meteorology, like many other sciences, has undergone, and is still going through, a soul-shaking period of doubt and reorientation. Tho the old theories are still taught in public schools, and even in some colleges, scientists of this field of knowledge have seen many of the old landmarks swept away by discoveries unexplainable by former hypotheses, and are now trying, out of new facts, to build new and useful theories.

We live at the bottom of a sea of air at least 100 miles deep—perhaps 300. This air is composed of mixed gases; is highly compressed at its lower levels, and rare and tenuous in the higher parts. In it are suspended smoke, dust and moisture.

The atmosphere is regarded by weather forecasters as consisting of three layers. The intermediate one, called the *tropopause*, separates the region of storms, known as the *troposphere*, from the *stratosphere*, the name of the highest layer.

The atmospheric blanket is heated from above by the sun and from beneath by the warm ocean and the warm parts of the land, the temperature varying with latitude, altitude, season, topography of the surface beneath, and heat exchanges in the air. In rising through the troposphere the temperature is found to decrease more or less regularly, while in the uppermost layer the falling off ceases.

These variations cause many currents. There are regular movements and also many local and irregular air-currents—major disturbing factors in weather forecasting.

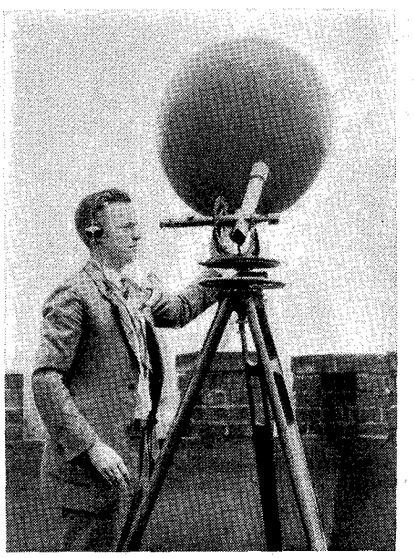
Chilled Atmosphere

Among them are the polar currents. Down from the frozen regions of the north, traversing favored paths, there move at uncertain intervals vast fingers of cold, rivers of chilled and heavy atmosphere. These meet warm, moist air coming similarly over favorite routes from the equatorial regions. The cold currents, and masses detached therefrom, flow under the warm currents; lift them into the upper regions where they rapidly become chilled. The moisture condenses into clouds; the energy of the opposing currents is transformed into a rotational movement, and the storm cyclones and anti-cyclones are born.

The immediate mechanism of storms is pretty well understood; but the real causes of the weather must be sought in the forces that start these tremendous currents of cold air and warm air intermittently from their sources. A theory formerly held is that variations in the heat received from the sun, perhaps due to the famous sun-spots, is the ultimate cause of weather changes.

When instruments were first devised to measure the comparative amounts of heat received from the sun, rather important variations were indeed discovered. But the early instruments were not particularly accurate. Subsequent refinements have acted to reduce the amount of observed variation. Many meteorologists are now inclined to believe that they are so small as to be insignificant in causing weather changes.

Despite the apparent failure in the sun-spot theory of weather forecasting, further effort is justified in attempting to determine the amount and frequency in the variation of the solar output; and particularly in localizing the areas of the earth most and least affected by these changes.

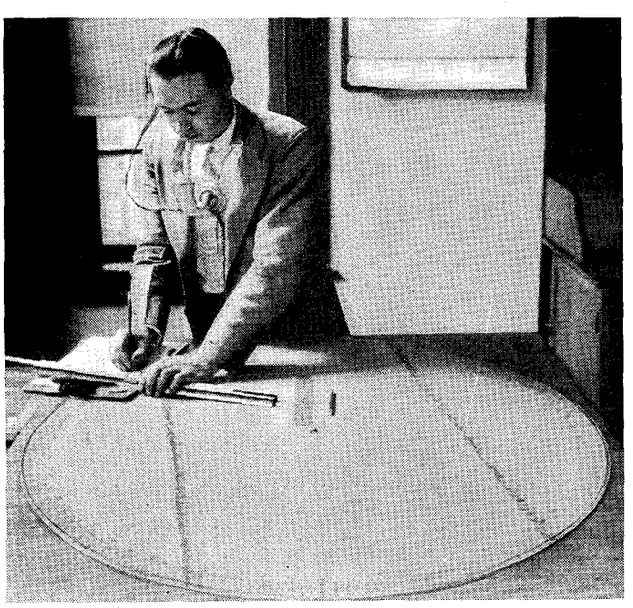


SOUNDING THE UPPER AIR

The balloon is released and the course of its flight observed with the theodolite

It is also very important to know what is happening in the vicinity of the poles. The Second International Polar Year, in which more than twenty-five nations cooperated in establishing northern and southern meteorological stations for a year, has just closed. The data obtained confirms the need for permanent stations—at least a score of them within the Arctic Circle, and a corresponding number in the Antarctic.

Such permanent stations are being established as funds permit, and some are being equipped to obtain temperature and humidity readings from aloft. Perhaps in the not distant future soundings made by kites and balloons, supplemented by stratosphere rockets such as are being developed by experimenters in this country, will bring simultaneous readings from aloft in sufficient number to permit the construction of the greatly to be desired three-dimensional weather map. Many of the meteorological mysteries will probably vanish with a better understanding of the mechanics of the earth's atmosphere.



Photographs by courtesy of the Weather Bureau

Here the direction and velocity of the wind is computed and recorded from data telephoned by the balloon observer

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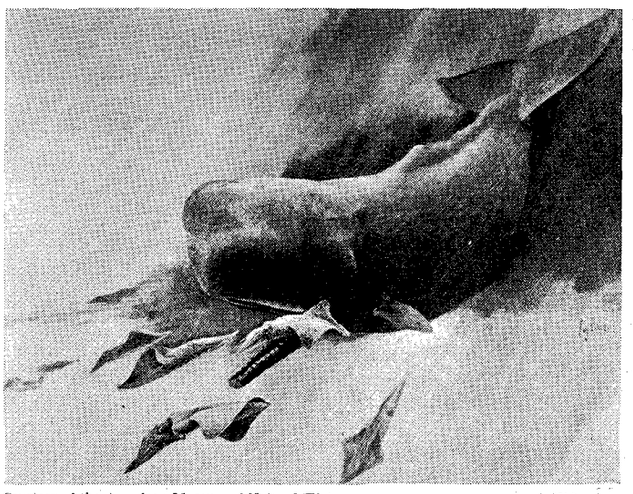
How the Sperm Whale Uses His Nose

The gargantuan nose of the sperm whale —prized by whalers for its supply of valuable spermaceti oil—is not used for smelling, but houses a combination air-conditioning, oleo-pressure plant and force pump. It is with the aid of this apparatus that the whale can stay under water for long periods and endure the terrific pressure of the great ocean depths.

Dr. William K. Gregory, curator of Human and Comparative Anatomy of the American Museum of Natural History, and Henry C. Raven, his associate, offer this explanation after a protracted and comprehensive study of the complicated, specialized and up to now little understood nasal passages and spermaceti organ of the sperm whale.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

A MONARCH OF THE DEEP AT HIS FEEDING GROUND

Sperm whales often dive to a depth of more than a mile. On such occasions they need their oil-operated nostril plugs to keep the pressure from expelling the air from their lungs

The biggest thing about a whale is its nose. It is six times as large as the whale's brain-case. A whale that has a head twelve feet long and six feet high will have a nose ten feet long and five feet high. A big whale may have as much as 500 gallons of sperm oil in its nose. Obviously such an organ must be extraordinarily useful to the creature, or else a frightful burden.

The nose is made up of bones, fat, oil and connective tissue covered with a thick sheet of skin and blubber. Through it run two gigantic nasal passages, the right one large enough to admit a man. The two nasal tunnels lead from a chamber immediately below the blow-hole on top of the whale's nose to a great bony passage which, in turn, is connected with the whale's windpipe.

The right nasal passage is not only larger than the left, but can be expanded and has a far smaller aperture leading into the windpipe funnel than has the left nasal passage. The essence of the Gregory-Raven discovery is that the apertures leading from the nasal passages to the throat can be shut by two enormous plugs which function like the stopper in a bath-tub. In a sperm-whale this plug is made of a fleshy substance that is attached to and operated by the gigantic watermelon-like spermaceti organ or pressure pump.

"This unique control of its breathing apparatus enables the whale to prevent the escape of air, an important feature in a beast that will plunge, according to observers, to depths of a mile," Dr. Gregory explains. "At these depths, the tremendous pressure of the water would force the air out of the whale's lungs if it were not locked in by pressure systems in its nose and throat.

"Also, while we are not on sure ground at this particular point, we are inclined to believe that the whale, when submerged for long periods, also uses its nasal passages to recondition the air in its lungs. In other words, we think that the whale may open the plug valves at the base of its nose just long enough to let stale air from its lungs escape into the pure air stored in the nose and then inhale this fresher mixture into its lungs again. Such a system might explain the reason for the flexibility of the right nasal passage as well as the existence of the large bag that lies between the forehead and the nose and is connected with the right nasal passage."

Fluorin In Drinking Water Is Cause of Mottled Enamel

A condition of the teeth known as mottled enamel occurs in a number of American communities, and is due to minute quantities of fluorin in the drinking water.

So minute are the quantities of fluorin involved that removal is extremely difficult. At the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago several possible methods were discussed by Dr. C. S. Boruff, research chemist of the State Water Survey of Illinois, but Dr. Boruff said he hesitated to recommend any of them until more research work had been done. At present, the best a community so afflicted can do is seek a new water supply.

That fluorin is the cause has been suspected for some time. Final proof was given by the experience of Oakley, Idaho.

The teeth of the school children of Oakley were examined in 1925 by Dr. F. S. McKay and an associate, and it was found that every child who had used the city water supply had mottled enamel, while every child outside the town was free from it.

The water supply was found to have only six parts of fluorin in 1,000,000, an extremely small amount. Six or seven years ago it was changed. The new supply contains less than one-half part in 1,000,000.

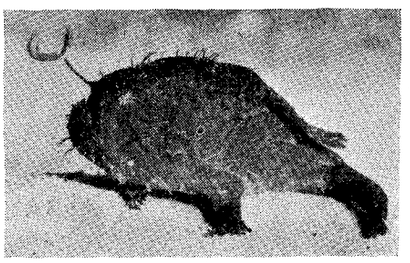
Last spring Dr. McKay again examined the teeth of Oakley's children. Every child born at the time of changing the water supply or since was found to be free from mottled enamel.

The danger line in the fluorin content of water, according to an account of the Oakley experiment in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, is about two parts in 1,000,000. Such an infinitesimal amount of fluorin as three parts in 1,000,000 will produce mottled enamel.

Science Snap-shots

A Fish That Fishes

Among the odd fish brought back from the West Indies by Dr. William Beebe recently was a specimen of *Antennarius scaber*, nicknamed "the fighting frogfish" by attendants at the New York Aquarium, where it was lodged. Antennarius carries a kind of fishing-pole and bait apparatus of his own, tipped with a fake worm, by means of which he attracts and catches smaller fish.



Courtesy of the New York Aquarium

On his first day in the aquarium he shocked officials by devouring three of the institution's daintiest sea-horses, tho his appetite had already theoretically been sated by a meal of a dozen killies. He is only about four inches in length, but has an oversize hunger.

Sirup From Artichokes

A method of producing palatable sirup from ordinary Jerusalem artichokes which, due to its content of the type of sugar known as levulose has certain advantages over other sirups, has been developed by chemists of the University of Illinois.

The product looks like maple sirup and has been used as a general table sirup and in cooking. It is reported in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* that tests are now being made to develop special uses taking advantage of the properties of levulose, which is almost twice as sweet as ordinary sugar, and more easily assimilated.

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State Aid for Parochial Schools

If Additional Money Is Not Forthcoming for the Education of Catholic Pupils, They May Be Forced to Enrol in the Public Schools

WHILE children from three parochial schools listened attentively to the debate, the Ohio State House of Representatives defeated a bill granting a two-year subsidy totaling $4,000,000 to Catholic schools. Like the public schools, the parochial schools in Ohio are nearing the bottom of the purse, and, in time, must close unless assisted. The alternative to State assistance is enrolment of Catholic pupils in the public schools, already overcrowded and operating under the most stringent economy. Apparently, then, the State may be forced to appropriate additional funds for the education of Catholic pupils, either in their own schools or in the schools supported by the people at large.

When the bill was put to a vote many of the legislators had taken refuge in what is famed as Ohio's "duck pond," where all good legislators go when they do not wish to vote. The measure was defeated by a vote of fifty-two to forty-one against, sixty-eight being necessary for passage. Active opposition to the appropriation came from the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Cleveland Presbytery, the Citizens' League of Cleveland, and, it is reported, from the Ku Klux Klan, working behind the scenes. The main argument by these groups was that non-Catholics would be taxed to educate children in schools of another faith, which, it was held, would be both morally unfair and constitutionally illegal.

Supported by Protestants

However, numerous Protestants did support the bill, among them Senator William H. Herner, who recalled that he had obtained his primary education in Lutheran parochial schools.

"The Legislature," he argued, "has passed laws requiring compulsory education—not necessarily in the public schools—and it seems to me, in all fairness and justice, we should not make any distinction when it comes to giving relief." Representative William M. Goodwin, author of the bill, pointed out that the appropriation of $4,000,000 to keep parochial schools from closing would save the State $17,675,000, the amount it would cost to care for Catholic pupils in the public schools. Representative Hugh D. McNamee of Cleveland maintained that it would cost Cleveland taxpayers $5,000,000 a year if the city had to open the public schools to "free tuition" pupils. They can not be absorbed, he said, without enormous expenditures for new buildings and equipment, while the parochial school plants already exist and need only to be maintained.

Ohio has more than 500 Catholic parochial schools, with from 175,000 to 180,000 pupils, and 5,000 teachers. The cost is from $35 to $40 a pupil annually. The closings, unless outside aid is forthcoming, would be gradual, as money is exhausted in the respective parishes.

The Catholics' contention in Ohio epitomizes their long struggle to obtain recognition of what they believe to be their right to State assistance for the education of their children. As it is, they maintain, they have to pay a double tax, since, like all citizens, they must pay the public-school tax, and, in addition, must pay for the support of their own schools.

"Equal Rights for All"

What the Catholics in Ohio ask, in the words of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, is not State aid for the teaching of their religion, but State aid for educational service, similar to and comparable with the service of the public-school system. "That, in addition to this service, they confer a great benefit upon the State by teaching religion and morality, which Washington called 'these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens,' only increases the value of their service," says *The Catholic Telegraph*. "They are not asking for a privilege. They subscribe with all sincerity to the traditional motto of our nation, 'equal rights for all; special privileges for none.'"

"All our schools are under State control, even tho they are not receiving a penny of State support," says the Brooklyn *Tablet* (Catholic) in an appeal against the "injustice of the double tax" which Catholics have borne patiently for more than seventy-five years.

The appeal in Ohio, however, is directed against a particular situation. In its closing session in July the State Legislature levied a new school tax to meet the financial emergency, providing an allotment of $18 for every child in the elementary grades and $30 for every child in high school. The financial emergency affects the parochial schools as hardly as the public schools. The Catholic people, thereupon, made an effort to have the Legislature amend the law to provide the same amount of financial assistance for the religious free schools.

Girls of the Cathedral Parochial School, New York, educated without State aid

No Plea for Taxes

As Bishop Karl J. Alter explains it in a published pamphlet, "there was no request for any part of the local taxes. These local taxes toward which the Catholic people pay their just share would still be used entirely for the support of the public schools. What we did ask for was a share in the new State tax which constitutes a new burden for us and which represents a triple educational tax for our Catholic people unless we receive some share in the distribution. . . . No existing arrangements are disturbed and none of the public schools of the State would suffer any diminution of their financial income as a result of our request."

It should be said, however, that the Ohio Legislature failed to provide further revenue even for the public schools. The whole problem was postponed until the winter session, when liquor taxes can be tapped for school aid.

Not all Catholics think it wise to ask for State aid for their schools. *The Catholic Citizen* of Milwaukee says that "many Catholics still feel that State aid would open the door to State intervention," and that "it seems the better part of wisdom to withhold the demand until all other means of keeping our schools open have been exhausted."

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The Problem of Unemployed Youth

"Well, what am I going to do? See, there's my degree, B. A.—four years of hard work—expenses paid by my father at a sacrifice—and I'm ready to go to work. This is the tenth place I've been to this week, and your answer is the same as all the others—no room."

The man in the swivel chair looked at the furrowed brow opposite him. He was worried, too.

"It's true," he said. "There isn't any room for you just now. Still, you have time on your side, but these"—he waved his hand toward an outer room—"if I let them go, what would happen to them? Time is against them, and their situation would be worse than yours."

This problem of unemployed youth—"flaming youth" it was called once, tho the flame is reduced to a flicker now—is one of the most acute unemployment problems facing the country, says H. Edmund Bullis, executive officer of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. A million and a half young people, graduates and undergraduates of high schools and colleges, have been at loose ends all summer and now face a winter of discontent. And it is well to remember, in the opinion of Mr. Bullis, "that the disillusioned or embittered youth of a country can become its most irreconcilable element if left to its own fiery imagination after a few rough and unexpected setbacks in a world it is facing for the first time. If there are several hundred thousand young men and women searching for work, encountering hardships and drifting aimlessly all over the country, victims of a depression which has been bequeathed to them by an adult world, they must be found, treated with understanding, helped in a material way if they need it, but by all means guided as far as leisure time is concerned, and so be kept from drifting into company of professional malcontents and criminals."

These young people can not be classified as "unemployed persons," because they never have been employed. But some provision must be made for them, lest they deteriorate in character—develop morbid or indifferent mental habits, and so become a generation of parasites.

But what? Mr. Bullis suggests that efforts be made to help a larger number of young men and women finish their formal education. For those who can still find financial support at home it is suggested that they do volunteer service for various public-spirited agencies. Going a step further, a New Jersey business man has suggested that those who are not in financial need work without pay where their services will not conflict with the interests of those working for hire. Such employment would promote habits of industry, sustain morale and perhaps later be expanded into a major opportunity.

Another field for volunteer service which offers physical and psychological benefits, notes Mr. Bullis, is the field of public recreation. "In addition to these suggestions," says Mr. Bullis, "there is a wide field for civic and trade organizations. Such organizations in every community could offer new opportunities for active cooperation from idle young men and women. There is no civic or business program that can afford to ignore youth. In normal times we heard a great deal of talk among Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade members about the need for 'new blood.' It is the responsibility of civic leaders to fit youth into their activities—youth, employed or unemployed."

Negroes on Virginia Jury

A step of far-reaching importance in the racial readjustment going on in the South is the action of Judge Frederick W. Coleman of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in convicting a white farmer of contempt of court

Judge Frederick W. Coleman

for refusing to serve on a grand jury, two of whose members were Negroes. This is the first time in thirty years that Negroes have been summoned for jury duty in Virginia, and it is said that the example of the Fredericksburg jurist will be followed throughout the State. Judges John L. Ingram and Ernest H. Wells, of the two criminal law courts in Richmond, had previously decided to include representative Negroes on grand juries in their courts, beginning with the October terms. Trial jury lists are made up by jury commissioners and the lists for 1933 are already drawn. Grand jury lists, however, are selected by the judges.

The action in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, over which Judge Coleman presides, is the first of its kind to arise in the Old Dominion since various circuit judges announced, as an aftermath of the historic case of George Crawford, that mixed juries would be drawn to act upon indictments.

"You will have to serve or pay a fine of $10 for contempt of court," Judge Coleman ruled against the recalcitrant farmer. The farmer was without funds, and the fine was paid by friends.

George Crawford, it will be recalled, is accused of the murder of Mrs. Agnes B. Ilsley and her maid, Mina Buchner, in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. He was arrested in Boston, and the Governor of Massachusetts honored a request for his extradition to Virginia. Federal Judge James Lowell, however, granted the prisoner a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Negroes do not serve on juries in Virginia. Judge Lowell's decision was overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Tho Judge Coleman's action is a radical departure from familiar practise, it is said by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* to have elicited approving comment from many sections of the State. Regardless of his decision in voiding extradition of Crawford, Judge Lowell, nevertheless, "pointed to a sore spot in the Virginia system of justice," comments the Richmond newspaper. "Negroes, after all, are citizens of this State, and, as such, they have the right to share the duties and responsibilities of citizens."

Bare Legs in Fallsington

It was perfectly terrible when three twelve-year-old girls came to school in socks instead of stockings, and they were ordered not to darken the school doors again until they had covered their—their limbs.

So runs the yarn in Fallsington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Bare legs, it seems, was the beginning of barefaced nudism. The word "scarlet" was bandied about. There was reference to hell and damnation. Was Fallsington, a town founded by William Penn, come to this?

It looked bad for the girls. But the mothers simply wouldn't believe that the sight of their little girls' legs distracted the boys' attention, as Principal Andrew Chamberlin is reported to have said. They protested to James N. Rule, State Superintendent of Schools, about it. The matter was referred to the county superintendent, J. Harry Hoffman, who suggested that the local board revoke its three-year-old rule against socks, and let the mothers of the children dress them according to their inclination and financial ability. The three girls tramped back to school in shoes and socks. When cold weather comes they will wear stockings.

Relief Gardens for Jobless

Unemployment relief gardens in New York State will yield a $1,000,000 crop for 200,000 persons this season, reports the New York Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

A total of 38,000 gardens were cultivated, compared with 13,370 last year, when 75,000 persons benefited from the produce. The 1932 crop was valued at $310,000.

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An Art Tour Through the Middle Ages

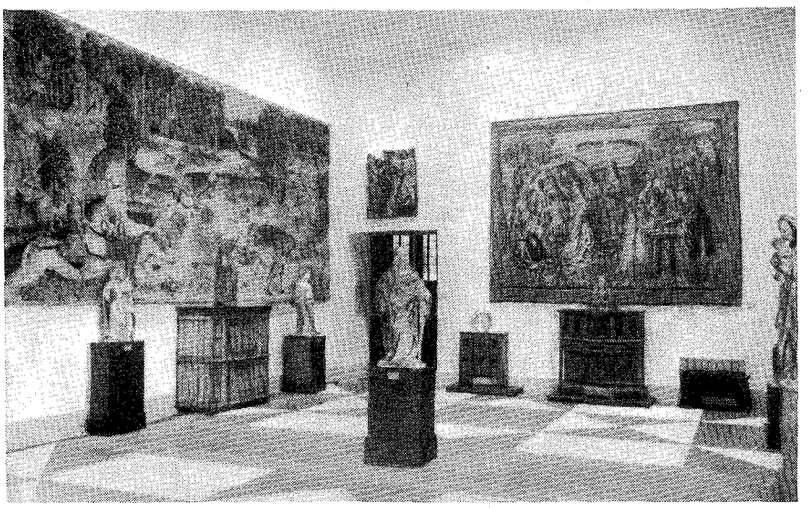
The New Galleries at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Skilfully Illuminated to Give the Effect of Sunlight, Are Rich in Ancient Sculpture, Tapestries and Furniture

ONE can sense something of the artistic qualities of the middle ages in the new galleries opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Medieval sculpture, tapestries and furniture are grouped under a new arrangement in a large gallery, and a space under the main staircase is reconstructed to give the impression of a chapel where religious art can be displayed in something like its proper setting. Hints are evidently borrowed from the stage in the matter of skilful lighting, giving the effect of sunlight coming through stained glass.

Joseph Breck of the Museum staff, writing in *The Bulletin* for September, acts as guide:

"Entering the hall from the long corridors devoted to American sculpture, the visitor should begin his inspection of the new arrangement with the chapel. Flanking the entrance are several fine examples of early medieval sculpture, such as the seated Prophet of the Chartres school and the Giovanni Pisano pulpit sculptures. In the chapel itself are shown sculptures of the Early Christian and Romanesque periods. In the apse is the twelfth-century marble and mosaic ciborium from San Stefano, near Fiano. Two large windows display specimens of medieval stained glass.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Medieval Gallery at the Metropolitan

North Italian Sculpture

"Opposite the chapel entrance is a statue of a seated king, a remarkable example of North Italian sculpture of the thirteenth century, and placed against piers are a monumental polychromed wood statue of Saint James the Less, an exceptionally important example of thirteenth-century German sculpture, and a fourteenth-century Catalan wood statue of a bishop with its polychromy exceptionally well preserved. Turning to the left, the visitor faces one of the most important of the Museum's recent accessions, the King Arthur tapestry, woven in Paris toward the end of the fourteenth century, and one of the few surviving tapestries of this early date. Over the door hangs another fourteenth-century tapestry; the panel represents the Crucifixion, and is of German origin. Below the King Arthur tapestry is shown a masterpiece of French fourteenth-century sculpture, a relief representing the Kiss of Judas, presumably from a jube. Of the same period are three beautiful marble statues of the Virgin and Child, and a polychromed wood crucifix.

"Continuing to the right, the visitor comes upon a jewel-like stained-glass window of about 1300, depicting the Tree of Jesse. On either side of the window are tapestries with scenes from the story of Moses. Important among the sculptures in this corner of the hall are an Annunciation, Bohemian, early fifteenth century, and a seated figure of Saint John the Evangelist, Burgundian, fifteenth century.

"The long west wall, with two doorways opening into the cast hall, is rich with color, for here are shown three large tapestries, the Coronation of the Virgin, the Siege of Jerusalem, and Scenes of the Chase. The sculptures and furniture exhibited in connection with these tapestries are mainly of the fifteenth century. Outstanding is the great stone group of the Virgin and Child, the superb example of late Burgundian sculpture acquired by the Museum last spring."

The foregoing are among the Museum's possessions, but some important loans are there for early visitors: "At the north end of the hall hangs the delightful garden tapestry lent by Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle-Smith; to the right is the Crucifixion tapestry from the Dreicer Collection; and on the next wall the Redemption tapestry. These three specimens of late Gothic tapestry weaving represent the very perfection of the art. The development of sculpture in the same period is represented by several fine examples."

In the Egyptian room some reconstructed exhibits show that the Egyptians wore no hats, but substituted wigs for head-dress for both men and women. Herbert E. Winlock, the recently appointed director of the museum, writes in *The Bulletin:*

"They filled out and padded their own hair with switches of false hair until their heads appeared nearly double natural size. Sometimes this hair was done up in innumerable little plaits; sometimes the locks were slightly curled, and at others they were set in tight crinkly waves. Whether plaited or not, the locks were usually bound together at the bottom in a row of clumps which in long women's wigs hung like tassels over the shoulder. In the three wigs which we have made we have experimented with those different styles of hairdressing to see actually what we are familiar with only in the conventions of Egyptian sculpture and painting."

A Lady's Coiffure

"The earliest of our three circlets is that of the Lady Senebtisi, who lived at the court of King Amen-em-het I between 2000 and 1970 B. C., and whose tomb was discovered by the museum's expedition at Lisht in 1907. At that time, when we opened her coffin the charmingly delicate gold-wire circlet still rested on her head, and we could see how the gold rosettes with which her wig had been adorned had been tied to her locks. The hair had perished, and for many years the circlet and the rosettes have been seen by visitors to the museum spread out in one of the exhibition cases. Now, however, we can get a far better idea of how Senebtisi's delightful coiffure really looked when she was alive. The light fillet of plaited gold wire bound the wavy locks around her brow, and the number of gold rosettes — ninety-eight — makes their arrangement in fourteen rows of seven rosettes each the only one plausible."

This coiffure and two others of different style are now on view in the Egyptian jewelry room.

Movie Star's Optimism

Greta Nissen arrived in England without her passport, but hopefully remarked, "Oh, that is coming over on the next boat." But, "Gee, what a stir I set up!"

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Bearding the Metropolitan Opera

JUST what effect the Hippodrome Opera will have on the coming season of the Metropolitan is an interesting speculation.

At the Hippodrome, in its already revived season, the house is fairly filled, especially when Italians, more so when Italian operas, hold the stage. Competition in the German field will balance in favor of the Broadway house.

To listen to the bursts of applause punctuated by bravos and *bis* prove that the audience for opera is very much alive and numerous. The managers have announced a fourteen weeks' season to match the time limit of the Metropolitan, "underwritten by the public, in default of the directorate," as Irving Kolodin reminds us in *The Theater Arts Monthly* for October.

Mr. Kolodin gives a dubious warning "that expectations for the coming year must be no higher than our latest memory of the Metropolitan." Naming the two novelties, Strauss's "Salome" and Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount" promised, and the engagement of Lotte Lehmann, Paul Althouse and John Charles Thomas as additions to last year's ensemble, the prospect is not greatly different from past seasons.

"No one," he writes, "with an experience of what is being accomplished elsewhere—in Germany, in Austria, in other points in Europe—can take these efforts seriously. It is only opera at the Metropolitan, and not opera, which is dead; the institution and not the art."

Suggestions of a distinctly practical sort, the writer thinks, are offered by the Hippodrome success. First, "evidence that public interest, on a large scale, in opera has not diminished"; second, "opera without subsidy, endowment or 'angels' can be successful at a moderate price, actually on a commercial basis, when divorced from the extravagances of production wastes, overpriced singers and the generally padded budget of the Metropolitan."

Going into details:

"It is true that the repertory of the Hippodrome company has not ventured far beyond the Italians—Verdi, Puccini, Rossini, etc., with an occasional 'Faust' or 'Lohengrin,' but this, in itself, is important; for, as a constant observer of the Metropolitan's affairs last winter, I can testify that the empty rows were to be seen for those very works, and not for the 'Ring,' 'Tristan,' or 'Elektra,' which draw large audiences through the presence of a group of singers who consistently achieved a fair measure of the vocal quality of the scores. Further, it is my conclusion that the element of price bulks larger to the devotees of the first class of works than to those of the second; a fact which must be considered in any future plans for opera, as a practical venture, in New York.

"I can also see no cogent reason for the maintenance of a set admission charge (the Metropolitan custom) regardless of whether the attraction is 'Meistersinger' or 'Traviata.' Obviously, the first, which asks an orchestra of 100, eight principal singers, and as many important subsidiary ones, a large chorus and complicated scenic equipment, is more expensive to mount than the latter, which requires an orchestra of half the size, only three principal singers, a small chorus, and no especial scenic resources. There will be those who contend

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, N. Y.

LOTTE LEHMANN AS *LEONORA* IN "FIDELIO"

that a prima donna to intone '*Ah, fors è lui*' is a more costly article than one who has merely to look, sing and act the rôle of *Eva*, but the times that have established that custom, let us hope, are now behind us. A maximum fee for all leading singers, based on the capacity of the house, with admission costs scaled to meet the added expenses of large casts, an augmented orchestra, chorus, etc., would care for that element.

"When that time comes, as come it must, it is to be hoped that a subscription campaign will be inaugurated, by disinterested hands, whose first promise will be the abandonment of the present structure. Granted that 1933 is not a time favorable to the construction of a new house, why can not the Hippodrome example be again accepted, and, this time improved upon, by leasing the smaller of the Radio City theaters, that which is known as the 'intimate RKO'? Visually and acoustically it is probably as good as any theater with a capacity of 3,000 can be, and its mechanical equipment is undoubtedly the equal of that in any opera house here or abroad. Only slight alterations of the orchestra pit (which already seats sixty-five) and the auditorium would be necessary. Two further facts argue favorably for this plan: the failure of the house as a movie theater, thus removing any doubt of its availability; and the circumstance that it is a Rockefeller property. We have seen, frequently, references to the eagerness of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., to have opera in Radio City.

"Installed here, then, the imaginative vigor of our native designers could achieve the results which they are accustomed to accomplish, as a matter of course, in the despised 'commercial' theater. It is true that Robert Edmond Jones, Bel Geddes, and Jo Mielziner have executed assignments for the Metropolitan, but the discouraging atmosphere, no less than the sheer technical limitations of the stage and sight-lines, have conspired to render their talents ineffective. One has but to compare the Jones '*Wozzeck*' with his work at the Metropolitan to appreciate what he could do in opera with a free hand. One can but imagine the jungle Mielziner might have produced for 'Emperor Jones' had it been *his* jungle, and not what the directorate thought the audience should see."

Mr. Kolodin foresees the entire scheme of production undergoing a forcible revision, since "the sentimental appeal to 'Save the Metropolitan' is not likely to exercise its potency a second time."

Henri Barbusse

This French novelist of war is present in this country to address the United States Congress against war, organized by Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair.

Women and Guinea-Pigs

A publishing house advertises Tiffany Thayer's new novel under the line "One Woman is better than Thirteen Men" and a satirical woman writes in the New York *Evening Post*, "The idea might be developed further: "100,000,000 Guinea-Pigs—better than One Woman."

Secret Service

Compton Mackenzie, who was prosecuted for a book alleged to reveal secrets of the British Espionage Service, has just published "Water on the Brain," in which spy service is satirized. "The book contains a German spy called *Katzenschlosser*, who only avoids getting sloshed in the jaw because the chivalrous *Blinkinsop* of the Secret Service realizes that *Katzenschlosser's* chin is false."

Opera in Boston

Members of Alfredo Salmaggi's Hippodrome opera company went from New York to Boston September 25 by bus, air-plane, train and boat, and opened a four weeks' season of popular opera to an audience of 4,500.

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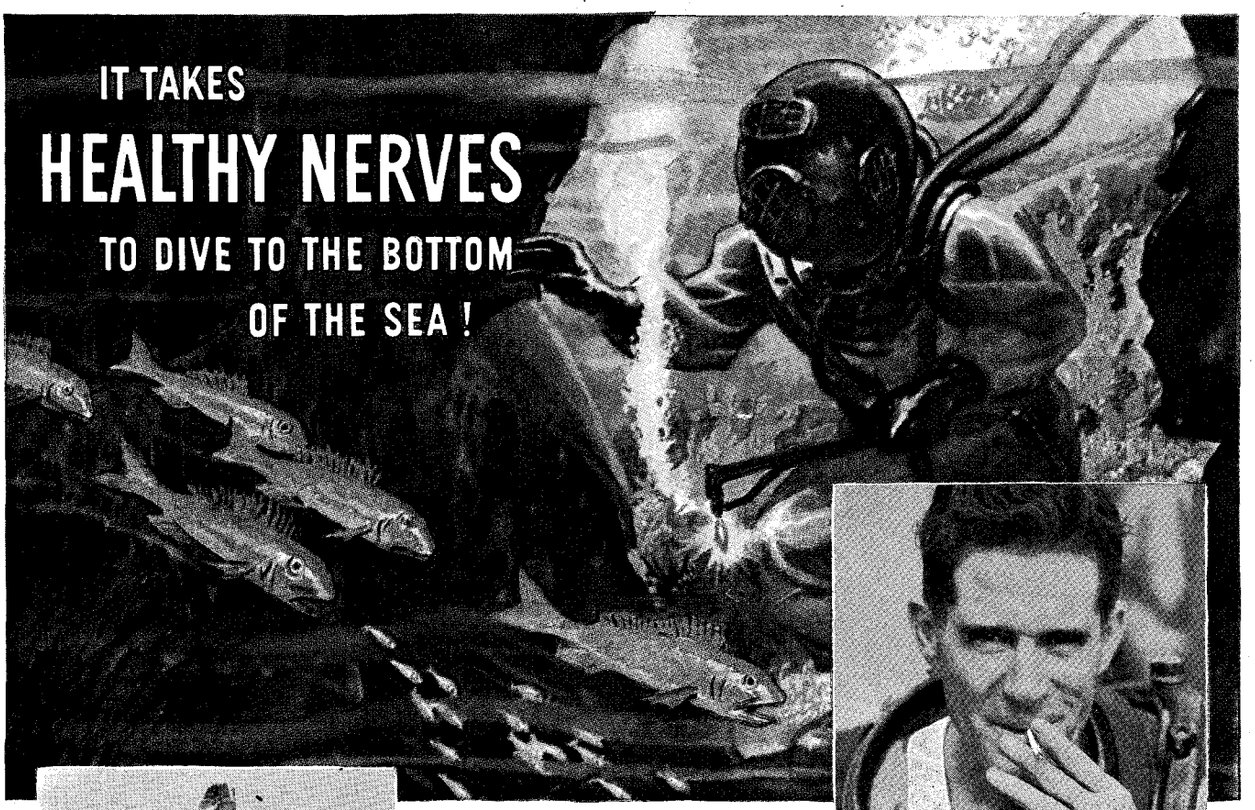
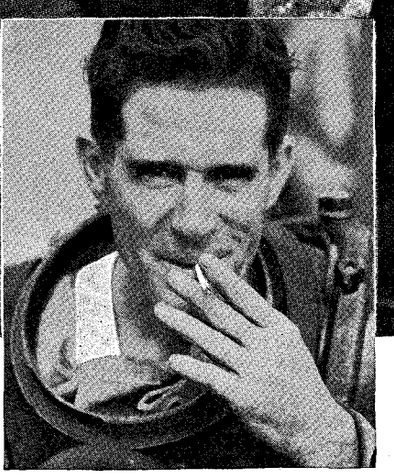




●PROWLING ACROSS THE OCEAN FLOOR... beneath thousands of tons of water... a deep-sea diver finds that healthy nerves are essential. His very life may depend upon his nerves.

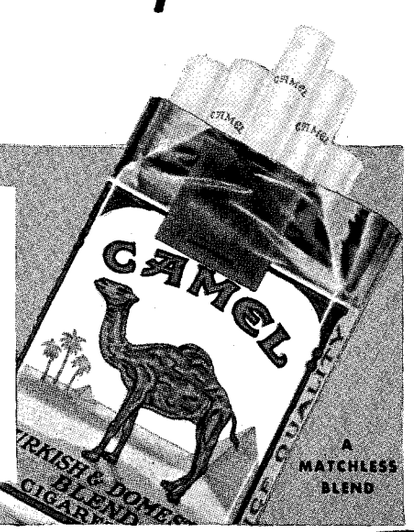
● LEFT—DIVING FOR FUN calls for healthy nerves, too! You can smoke all you want and never have jangled nerves, if you switch to Camels.

●FRANK CRILLEY, champion deep-sea diver, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross, says: "Camels never upset my nerves."

Steady Smokers turn to Camels

IT IS MORE FUN TO KNOW

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand. You will find Camels rich in flavor and delightfully mild!



FRANK CRILLEY says, "Deep down under 300 feet of water, working feverishly under terrific pressure—no place for a nervous man! That's why a diver's nerves must *always* be in perfect condition. And that's why I smoke Camels and have smoked them for years. They are a milder cigarette and they taste better. But more important than that to me—they never upset my nervous system."

* * *

Camel's costlier tobaccos *are* milder, do taste better. They never get on the nerves. Men and women whose very lives depend on healthy nerves have discovered this. *Your* nerves will confirm it. Start smoking Camels today!

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Camel's Costlier Tobaccos

NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES
NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE

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The Man Who Is Spending $500,000,000

Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins Plans to Bring Happiness Through Useful Employment That Will Provide the Nation With Permanent Social Benefits

SOME imaginative newspaper reporter once described Harry L. Hopkins as "tall, gangling, open as a dollar watch." Any one who knows the frank and tireless Federal Relief Administrator knows the aptness of the characterization.

Hopkins is one of the New Deal crowd that has upset many traditions in Washington by being plain speakers and straight shooters. He is not one of those who believe in saying "unsatisfactory" when he means "lousy." He uses colloquialisms when he speaks, never minces words, and lays all his cards on the table.

In his early forties, the czar of the $500,000,000 relief pot has been thoroughly tested in the field of relief work. He is a "home-State boy that made good" when President Roosevelt was Governor of New York. When it came time to select a man to handle the ticklish and extremely important job of distributing the half-billion relief fund over a two-year period, it was generally assumed that Hopkins would be called. As head of New York's relief administration he had become accustomed to disbursing millions at a stroke for the aid of unemployed.

Behind his hard-boiled briskness as an administrator is a human soft spot for the under-dog. No one could say that Harry Hopkins is a sentimentalist, but he is well known as an inveterate fighter for a square deal for the underprivileged. He is, as some one has said, a "direct-speaking humanist." When speaking, his penetrating eyes peer out from an almost boyish face.

Staff of Experts

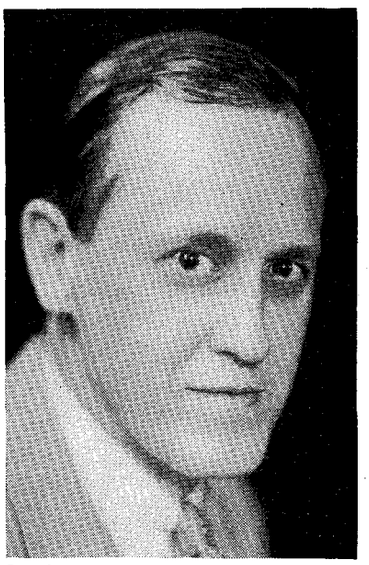
Hopkins had no precedents to guide him when he took command of the brand-new Federal relief office. He surrounded himself with a staff of seventy-five experts and dug in. His first act was to discover for the first time just how many families were actually on relief rolls in the United States. By next January he will know for the first time who those people are, what they are, where, and what they have done in the past. It is the first attempt to analyze the unemployed problem accurately on a national scale. In the meantime he directs the outpouring of millions of dollars into every section of the country through the relief organizations of the forty-eight States.

"We still have a very serious relief situation," he said in a LITERARY DIGEST interview recently in New York. "There are still 3,500,000 families on the relief rolls, a very high figure for summer months. But there is no question about an actual drop in relief of the recovery program. We are gearing our relief program on the assumption that the NRA will work. So far we have spent $150,000,000 of the half-billion-dollar fund.

"We look forward to declining relief rolls, but we won't shove the figures down to conform with the psychology of the people. We want the public to have confidence in our figures."

Hopkins is not a desk man. He insists on getting out into the country to keep actual contact with the people who are administering and receiving relief.

"I have just returned from a fifteen-State tour of the South," he said, "and discovered what exceptional people we have administering relief. They take better care of the Government's money in many cases than they would of their own. There is



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HARRY L. HOPKINS

A direct-speaking humanist is making a first attempt to analyze unemployment on a national scale

something about the Federal Government that produces awe and loyalty. I also found that a very fine relationship exists between local communities and the President. In the South we have most of the farmers on our relief rolls, and industry down there is still flat on its back. But like everywhere else, conditions are spotty, good in some places and bad in others."

Worth-while Public Works

It is Hopkins's idea that relief money should do double duty and not simply be handed out in doles. He believes in worthwhile public works. As head of New York's vast relief administration he established gardens for the unemployed, built large numbers of swimming pools, opened day schools for practical training of the unemployed, began forestry camps, and directed many public-works projects. He believes that unemployed men are happier when they earn their money than when sitting at home in idleness. He also believes that the State has a right to receive constructive social benefits in the form of permanent public works in return for relief expenditures.

In Washington this progressive philosophy of "killing two birds with one stone" is being put into practise. Recently, Hopkins authorized large sums of money to be spent on drainage projects in a vigorous effort to wipe out malaria once and for all. Hundreds of swimming pools have been built, giving work for unemployed men and providing a permanent social benefit. Educational projects are to be started soon, and this fall Federal relief money will be used to pay rural school teachers in districts which would otherwise have been forced to close their schools for lack of funds.

No Jobs by Ballyhoo

"The present methods of relief are lousy," Hopkins said in characteristic vein. "We've got to find new methods of taking care of unemployables and old age. I don't like this relief business, and I don't want to perpetuate it on the American people. But we have to have something in an emergency, something to keep people from going hungry. We are determined that no one shall go hungry. You can't get people jobs by ballyhoo and newspaper editorials, and there are thousands of families who are going overboard all the time, being added to our relief rolls.

"We have to approach this relief thing experimentally, and take a flyer on new ideas."

The paradox of hunger in a land of plenty bothers Hopkins. And when the Department of Agriculture ordered 5,000,000 hogs slaughtered to cut down a surplus, Hopkins spoke up and offered to pay the cost of processing the meat so that it could be distributed to the needy. It was Hopkins who saved the meat from being ground into fertilizer.

He likes his job in Washington where "Things are happening all the time. It's a great show and it's great fun to be working there. The President is a great fellow to be working with, and it's all his show."

Hopkins entered relief work immediately after graduation from Grinnell University in Iowa, of which State he is a native. He has been on the staffs of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the City Board of Child Welfare, in New York, and was division manager of the American Red Cross flood relief in New Orleans in 1922. Later he became director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, from which post he went to become director of the New York State Temporary Relief Administration.

New York newspaper editors miss Hopkins now that he is in Washington. He was a persistent and persuasive letter-writer, and editors came to know his signature well. He rarely wrote in connection with an editorial complaint or somebody's public statement, but rather to tell of some new work of the tuberculosis association, or to issue a warning about colds and clothes. He reports that he has quit writing letters to editors.

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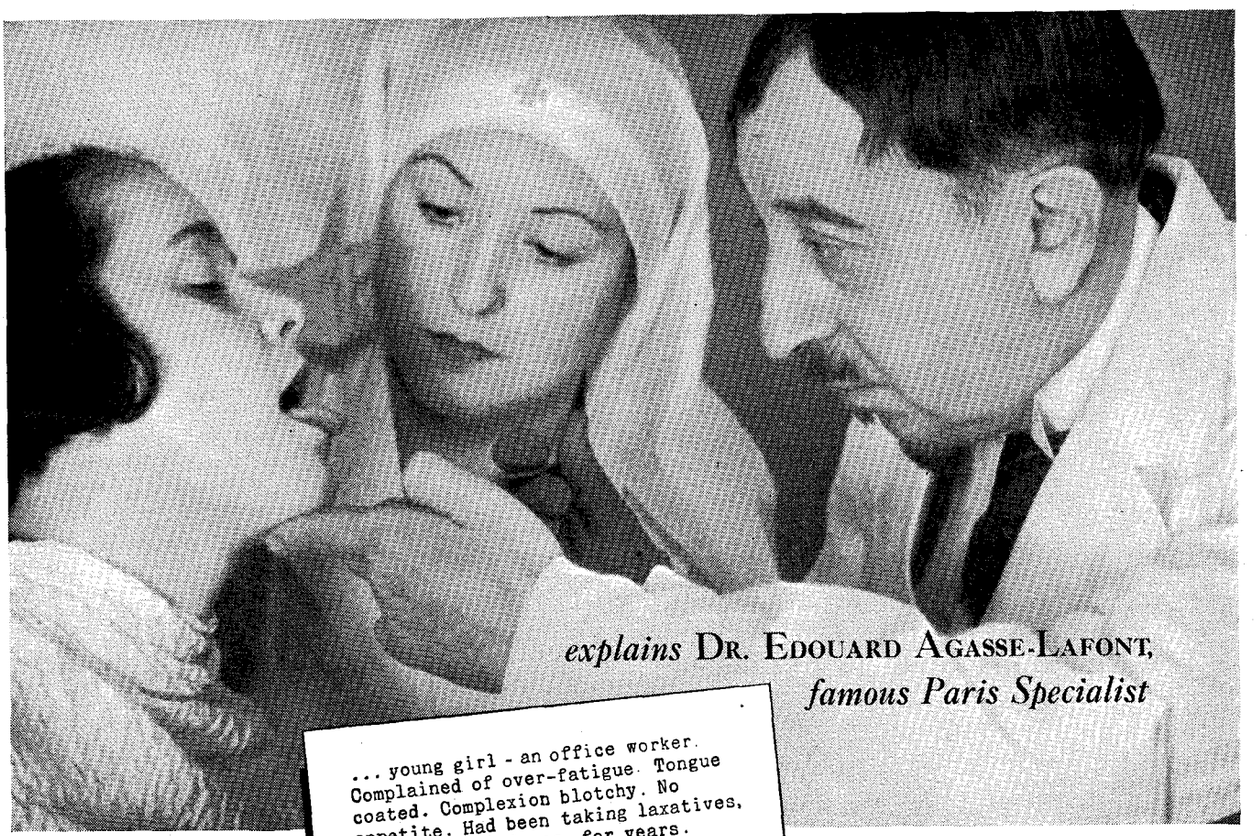
"That Coated Tongue may indicate *serious trouble*—"



explains DR. EDOUARD AGASSE-LAFONT, *famous Paris Specialist*

... young girl - an office worker. Complained of over-fatigue. Tongue coated. Complexion blotchy. No appetite. Had been taking laxatives, in increasing doses, for years.

My diagnosis was auto-intoxication. Her system was so toxic she was on the verge of a breakdown.

I prescribed yeast - forbade laxatives. Her elimination became regular. In a month she was stronger and more energetic than in years

E. Agasse-Lafont

(Dr. Agasse-Lafont, *of Paris*)

THE ABOVE CASE RECORD is from the files of Dr. Agasse-Lafont, one of France's leading specialists on stomach and intestines.

A CHEVALIER of the Legion of Honor and Ancien Chef de Clinique of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Dr. Agasse-Lafont is physician to many of the most important personages in France. He states:—

"Constipation poisons the body—produces that chronic 'worn-out' feeling.

"It is well known that the ordinary measures used in treating digestive and intestinal maladies are often disappointing, because they upset the system generally."

And he continues: "My advice is to eat fresh yeast. It gently stimulates the intestines . . . strengthens them . . . It acts on the gastric juices . . . It has a remarkable tonic effect on the system as a whole."

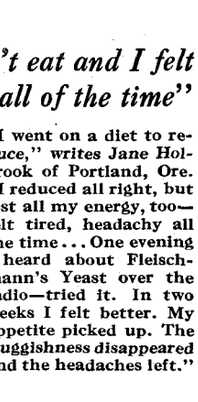
Furry tongue—bad breath—a blemished complexion . . . any of these symptoms should be your signal to start to stimulate your intestinal tract with fresh yeast.

Fleischmann's Yeast not only makes the bowels and stomach more active. It also moistens and softens the body's wastes so they can be easily "passed."

Thus, Fleischmann's Yeast acts to clear out harmful waste poisons—to "tone"—to purify. And a healthier looking tongue—a better digestion—and abundant new energy should be your rewards!

Fleischmann's Yeast, you know, is the *one* food that is extremely rich in the three vitamins, B, G and D—elements we all need.

So start now . . . to enjoy the health you've been missing. Just eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily—plain, or in a third of a glass of water—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime. You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Write for booklet. Dept. YM-22, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York.



"I couldn't eat and I felt tired all of the time"

"I went on a diet to reduce," writes Jane Holbrook of Portland, Ore. "I reduced all right, but lost all my energy, too—felt tired, headachy all the time . . . One evening I heard about Fleischmann's Yeast over the radio—tried it. In two weeks I felt better. My appetite picked up. The sluggishness disappeared and the headaches left."

IMPORTANT!

Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind world-famous doctors recommend.

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Philippine Independence Plea, a Paradox

Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law Will Strangle the Islands, Natives Led by Manuel Quezon Claim, But Protest Is Result of Temperament Which Ignores Obvious Economic Factors

By Robert Aura Smith
News Editor of the Manila *Bulletin*

AN impassioned orator springs to the rostrum.

"The lying *imperialistas* now assert that you do not want your freedom . . . the freedom for which you and your fathers laid down their lives in a successful revolution before America ever set foot on the Philippines. Is it true? Have you forsaken the ideals of your country? Do you no longer wish to be free?"

Back in the corner of his office, a tall, alert, handsome man draws figures on a scratch-pad, and says quite casually:

"Of course, it is obvious that the acceptance of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting independence law means the entire liquidation of the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands within ten years. And that means collapse of government revenue, no more money for schools and health service, possible disorder . . ."

He is Rafael Alunan, former Secretary of Agriculture, who knows what it costs to produce a *picul* of sugar, and former Secretary of Finance, who knows whence the Government's income is derived.

Over in the Philippine Senate, Manuel Quezon takes the floor. Small, dynamic, impulsive, idol of the masses, he now controls the most powerful legislative steam-roller ever developed in Philippine politics.

"Of what use is a promise of independence," he demands, "if, before the ten years of its interim have elapsed, we shall have been strangled out of existence? Why offer us independence under terms so onerous that it can not possibly be sustained, even if we are able, by some means, to survive until its entirely problematical consummation?"

Legislature Opposes Law

The paradox of Philippine independence: A well-organized Legislature, bending every effort, even to the extent of deposing its former leaders, to defeat a law granting Philippine independence, after twenty years of incessant clamor for such a law.

The resolution of the paradox demands an understanding, both of the Filipino temperament and of the economic factors which are at work behind the agitation for independence.

It must be remembered that the appeal for Philippine independence contains no grievance against the past.

Similarly, there is no national program to be initiated. The mere thought of a budget large enough to provide for national defense, foreign diplomatic, consular and trade services, internal order and a reasonable degree of public progress is an economist's nightmare. No program has been evolved whereunder domestic taxation can replace the American free market as a source of revenue.

As a consequence, the Philippine independence question becomes a vast debate of feeling against fact, instinct against economics, race pride against the foreboding shadow of national annihilation. It is little wonder that the Filipino leaders, themselves, are confused, puzzled, distressed, obliged frequently to contradict themselves. Two years ago Manuel Roxas stumped the Philippines, declaring that the Islands were "writhing in a hell of slavery," and that nothing but immediate independence would release them. Sergio Osmena was telling Secretary Hurley that his people had had enough of concessions of further autonomy and periods of preparation, and that nothing but immediate independence would answer their demands. Meanwhile, Manuel Quezon, on the other hand, proposed his famous three formulas, the second (and favored) of which provided for a transitional period of ten years on the ground that immediate independence would prove unsalutary.

© International

Manuel Quezon

Leaders Change Sides

To-day, Roxas and Osmena have been ousted from their legislative positions as Speaker of the House and Vice-President of the Senate, respectively, for their insistence upon the acceptance of a law which provides a ten-year interim. Roxas again stumped the southern islands, this time declaring that immediate independence meant nothing but chaos and disaster, and led the fight in the House, unsuccessfully, against the traditional resolution demanding immediate independence, on the ground that it embarrassed the possibility of accepting the Hawes law. No less striking is the change of Quezon's position. He has rallied strong support to the banner of immediate independence in a powerful legislative campaign against the provisions of the Hawes proposal.

The plain fact, of course, is that independence, as an ideal, is always desirable, but that any bill which sets forth the concrete machinery by which it is to be achieved will bring home, at once, the disadvantages, dangers, and positive disaster which await such a course of action. The present Hare-Hawes-Cutting law is being defended upon emotional grounds. It "at least" grants independence. No attempt is made to defend it upon economic grounds, for the simple reason that it is economically indefensible.

The Philippine Islands derive 65 per cent. of the insular revenue from its trade with the United States in four export products—sugar, coconuts, hemp and tobacco. On the other hand, all the humanizing services of government, schools, sanitation, public works, pensions, administration of justice and penal institutions, plant and animal industry, forestry, research and communications, are directly dependent upon appropriations from the insular Government. Over one-third of the entire revenues of the Government goes to education and health alone. (In the 1934 budget, just completed, the appropriation is 33.8 per cent.) This one item in the present expenditures is considerably larger than even a sanguine estimate of the total revenues of the Philippine Islands, once independence is granted and the free trade with the United States cut off.

Effect Upon the People

Under such economic conditions, any independence measure, with its consequent modification of the economic structure of the Islands, means a curtailment of these humanizing sevices and an immediate reflection in the intimate life of the whole people.

Nor has the menace of external conquest been entirely forgotten. The Philippines, once independent, will occupy a strategic position in the Pacific. They will offer a fertile field for conquest and an admirable base for operations. The Japanese have asserted that they do not want the Philippines, simply wouldn't have them, in fact. In the light of their recent expansion, with its definite and obvious economic causes, no one is likely to take that disclaimer seriously. If the Japanese do not want the Philippines, it can only be because the War Office has lost its mind.

Fighting Annihilation

It is such a situation that Manuel Quezon, commanding a powerful majority in the Philippine Legislature, is obliged to face. Quezon, author of the famous statement that he would rather live under a government "run like hell by Filipinos than run like heaven by Americans," is an ardent patriot. He wishes well for his people. He has always been in the forefront of the independence campaign. But he is faced now with an independence law which promises nothing but internal chaos and external conquest. He foresees poverty, weakness, disorder and eventual annihilation. He is fighting the Hawes law, temporarily, in the name of immediate independence.

There are many persons who believe that he is merely clearing the ground for some new and more permanent relationship between the Philippine Islands and the United States.

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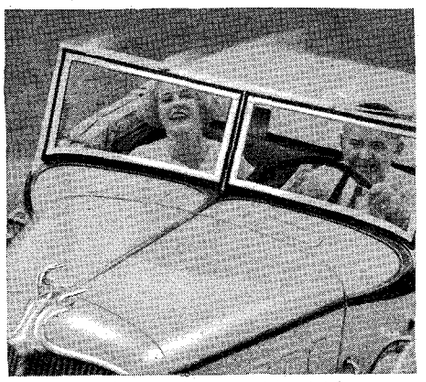

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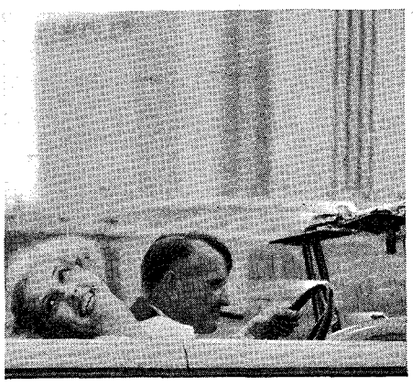
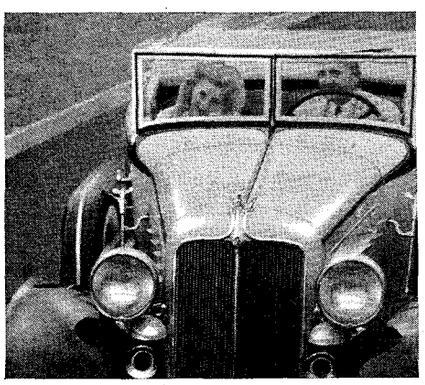
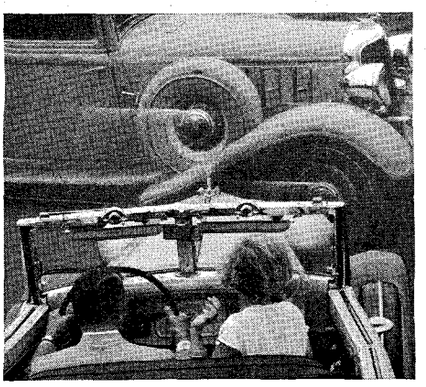


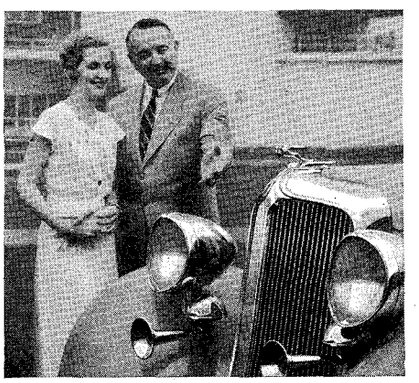
"WATCH that speedometer . . . see that needle climb . . . it'll go over 85 in this Royal Eight . . . better than 90 on the Imperial . . ."



"LISTEN for signs of effort . . . yes, listen all you like, you won't hear any . . . that's the smoothness of patented Floating Power!"



"MAKE a Polo-pony stop . . . I call it that because it's so quick and easy and smooth. There just are no other brakes like Chrysler hydraulics!"



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Imagine a Chrysler Six Sedan at $785! That's startling enough, but when you get that big, powerful 83 horsepower job into action, you begin to get a real conception of just how amazing this value is.

The Chrysler Royal Eight Sedan . . . $925. That price is the lowest by hundreds of dollars, at which any Chrysler Eight has ever sold. But when that car starts giving you the slickest, silkiest, fastest-stepping ride you ever had on wheels, no salesman will have to say a word. The car sells itself.

A Chrysler Imperial Sedan at $1295. What does that mean? Well, just pick a nice spot and let 108 horsepower on Floating Power engine mountings go to work for you. See if you can find another car that will give you anything like that sensation at within a thousand dollars of the price!

You'll be a lot happier with a Chrysler. But don't take our say-so . . . we'd rather have you prove it for yourself!

CHRYSLER SIX SEDAN . . . $785
83 horsepower, 117-inch wheelbase, six body types from $745 to $945.

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108 horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase, five body types from $1275 to $1495.

All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. (Special equipment extra).

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Wide World

The 1933 Harvard squad, led by Capt. John H. Dean, takes the field

Casting the Football Horoscope

In Spite of Heavy Losses by Graduation, This Year's Crop of Young Stalwarts Gives Promise of Upholding the Best Gridiron Traditions

By George Trevor

LIKE cloud images on a mountain slope, the ominous bulks of Southern California and Notre Dame cast their shadows across the football campaign of 1933. Those names have a familiar ring to gridiron followers. For half a dozen years now the U. S. C. Trojans, under the egis of Howard Jones, and the Fighting Irish from South Bend, developed by the genius that was Knute Rockne and bequeathed to horny-handed Hunk Anderson, have been waging a duel for the mythical national title.

There have been other Monmouths in the field—Tulane, Michigan, Purdue, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia Tech, and Colgate among them—but for sustained brilliancy against top-notch opposition over a span of years the Catholic Colossus of the Midwest and the Titan of the Pacific coast now share the dominant rôle.

They Drifted Aimlessly

True, Notre Dame, soundly beaten, tho not outrushed by Pittsburgh and U. S. C., suffered a temporary eclipse last fall. The Nomads reeked of power, but there was no cagey Frank Carideo at the helm to capitalize those unplumbed potentialities. Bereft of the master strategist's guiding brain, the Ramblers drifted about aimlessly.

Essaying the rôle of prophet is always foolhardy in a game which hinges so much upon the imponderables, yet it takes no Delphic oracle to predict that, given reasonably sound generalship, Notre Dame will be more formidable this fall than at any time since that plummeting air-plane snuffed out Rockne's life on an isolated Kansas farm.

Holdovers from the near-great eleven of 1932 there are in plenty—Melinkovich, Banas, Lukats, Brancheau, Krause, Gorman and Devore among them, but it is to the finest freshman team in Notre Dame annals that Coach Anderson looks for a revival of the all-conquering 1929-30 Rockne surge.

Believe it or not, the 1932 Irish yearlings were impudent enough to whip the varsity in three practise games out of four! You don't hear much about Notre Dame freshman elevens, because they don't engage in outside competitions. The Irish cubs serve only as guinea-pigs (if you'll pardon the mixed metaphor) for the Notre Dame varsity to experiment on. Well, a year ago, the vivisectors got bitten! That's news!

If Anderson has high expectations for his former yearlings, Howard Jones, out at Los Angeles, likewise anticipates great things from a U. S. C. ex-freshman crop which is characteristically abundant. The University of Southern California seems to hold a mortgage on the star school-boy players in a section where youngsters grow like weeds under a perpetual sun.

"A Tide of Trojans flows and fills the place and lifts the Trojan glory to the skies." The blind bard Homer wasn't thinking of football when he wrote those lines, yet they apply very patly to U. S. C.'s gridiron hegemony.

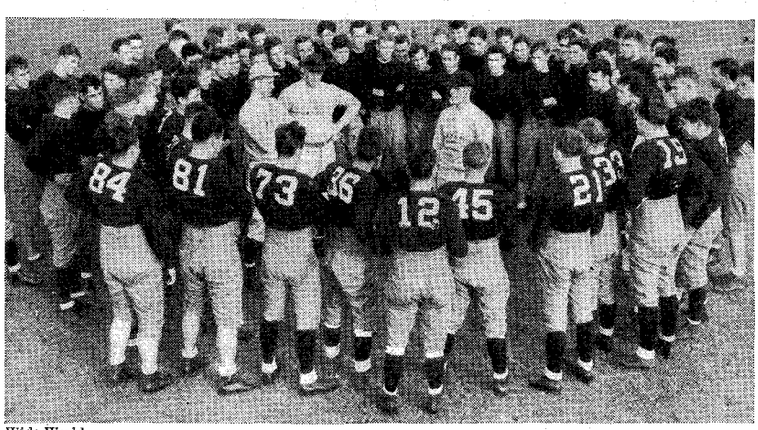
Will the Trojan tide roll on? At this writing it looks as tho U.S.C. should maintain its victorious sequence at least until November 25 when the Thundering Herd, as Los Angeles writers call it, crashes head on with Notre Dame's steam-roller. On that battle of giants the mythical title may possibly hinge.

A year ago Howard Jones lost an all-star backfield (Pinckert, Shaver, Musick and Mohler), only to pop up with another almost as good. Overnight Homer Griffith developed into a second Drury. The 1933 Trojan offense will be fashioned about him and slippery little "Cotton" Warburton.

A Strong Bid

Michigan, deep rooted in a defensive complex, was unbeaten a year ago and will again bid strongly for Big Ten Conference laurels. A disciple of Fielding Yost, whose pupil he was, Coach Kipke holds to the creed that football games are lost rather than won. Cynics, envious of Michigan's amazing football record since 1900, call the Yost system "the punt, pass and prayer plan," but results speak for themselves. By playing defensive football, kicking on first down when deep in its own territory, letting opponents make the errors and cashing in on them, Michigan has lost fewer games in thirty-odd years than any other university eleven.

Coach Kipke, a remarkable "spot kicker" in his playing days, will stress the punt as an offensive weapon this year, with Johnny Regeczi, who can place his kicks on a handkerchief, aiming for coffin corner. Yost's pet axiom—"position is more important than possession" — is



Wide World

This year's Notre Dame machine, shown with Coach Hunk Anderson, is expected to be more formidable than it was last year

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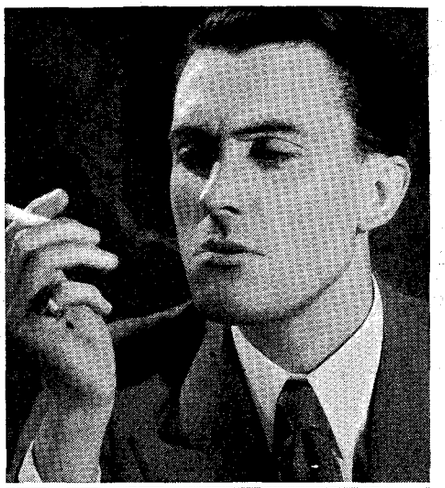
Count to 10

before you make up your mind



1-2-3

"*No, sir* . . . I've smoked my first three, and I can't say I'm sold on that menthol-cooling stunt."

4-5-6

"*Well, sir* . . . I don't know what to say now. I'd be willing to swear that the menthol taste is fading away."

7-8-9-10

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woven into the warp and woof of Michigan strategy.

Purdue, with a wealth of backfield holdovers, may topple Michigan from the Big Ten Conference peak this fall, despite the loss of such a savage line smacker as Roy Horstman and so glue-fingered a pass snatcher as Paul Moss. The younger Purvis, a 200-pound thunderbolt, is primed for a season that may make George Ade and his amalgamated Purdue rooters forget "Pest" Welch.

Minnesota, under the driving spur of dynamic Bernie Bierman, should make further progress this fall now that Lund, a flashy back, is ripe for stardom. After coaching the high tension whirling dervish Tulane fire-eaters, Bierman insists on zip and ginger from the hitherto loggy and ponderous Gophers. He is getting it.

Brighter Hopes

Dr. Clarence Spears is similarly stepping up the tempo of Wisconsin football. Dynamic Bob Zuppke, whose Illinois teams have been drifting in the doldrums since Red Grange hung up Jersey number 77, hopes for better things from an eleven that got the necessary seasoning a year ago, tho his offensive ace, Gil Berry, has walked the sheepskin plank. Northwestern, always powerful under the virile leadership of Dick Hanley, must rely on Olson's booting, now that the scissors-striding "Pug" Rentner has earned his degree.

Turning to the East, we find Princeton's star in the ascendent, tho the Tiger's chances depend on the reaction of last year's splendid freshman material to the exigencies of varsity football. The Tiger cubs were the strongest yearling eleven on the Atlantic seaboard a year ago. From that impressive looking array, Coach Fritz Crisler will draw a hip-weaving artful dodger in Garry LeVan, a hair-trigger passer in Rulon-Miller, a bludgeoning line-jammer in Spofford, a long-range punter in Chick Kaufman, a hard-bitten interferer in Pauk, and a drop-kicking field general in Ken Willis, late of Exeter.

If Princeton's sophomores make good, the Tiger should roar as of old after four lean years. The undefeated Nassau freshman team in 1932 sends up some formidable line replacements as well as the backs mentioned above.

Princeton must fill the shoes of Garrett and Billings, a strapping pair of guards, and find a full-back to pulverize enemy lines in the Jack James manner. Fortunately, the squad is rich in holdovers. Captain-elect Lane is a tackle of the Cowan-Keck-Cooney-Lea stripe. Princeton meets rugged opposition from Columbia, Navy, Dartmouth, and Brown, yet Crisler's pupils may enter the Yale Bowl unbeaten on December 2.

At New Haven, likable Dr. Mal Stevens has handed the coaching reins over to inspirational Reggie Root, who makes up in enthusiasm and mental concentration what he lacks in experience. Root developed an air-minded freshman team last fall which darkened the sky with passes as it swamped the Crimson cubs and beat all rivals, save the powerful Tiger yearlings.

Yale's 1933 offense, patterned on the Notre Dame model with certain blocking modifications, will feature Bob Lassiter, the Carolina Catamount, in the spear-head rôle. Bob is perhaps the most picturesque figure on any Eastern gridiron. As captain he should breathe into his mates something of the fiery fanaticism that is his heritage.

Up at Cambridge bugles are blaring the last call for popular Eddie Casey, whose misfortune it has been to coach two Harvard teams that lost their climax games to Yale. Victory over the hereditary foe is the yardstick by which Harvard sympathizers measure the success of a season. Arnie Horween, Casey's predecessor, saw his pupils take many a drubbing in midseason, but they discounted those lapses by smearing the Elis.

Harvard, with a less impressive freshman record than Yale's, is out to avenge last year's rain-sodden Waterloo in the Bowl. The Crimson will pin its faith on an eye-filling, mature line bolstered by the return of Dave Kopans, the burly tackle who was on probation a year ago, and by Brad Simmons, a giant crewman, likewise released from the academic blacklist. These accessions should offset the graduation of Roger Hallowell and Irad Hardy.

Our readers will be interested to know that next week Mr. George Trevor will explain how the new rules affect the football strategy of America's leading coaches.

As usual, Dartmouth is glutted with loose-jointed winged-footed hard-driving backs, yet for some strange reason Coach Jack Cannell can't seem to generate scoring power commensurate with the class of his carrying corps. The Big Green lines have been all that the name implies in physique, tho they haven't synchronized with such shifty backs as Sam Fishman, Dave Hedges, Ike Powers, Bill Clark, George Hill, and Roald Morton.

Youthful Gar Davidson, whose silvery hair belies his age, has inherited a rather unenviable assignment at West Point, where a battalion of football stars earned their second lieutenant's bars last spring. Ken Fields, Corps Commander, number one honor student, and triple threat of the Cadet Eleven, led such redoubtable players as Gene Vidal, Milton Summerfelt, Tom Kilday, Dick King, and John Armstrong into olive drab.

Army's Lightest Line

Last year's second string line will move up to form the new Cadet Varsity barrier, bolstered by Captain-elect Jablonsky and Pete Kopcsak, regular guard and end a year ago. It will be the lightest line in modern Army history and good reserves may be scarce. A light mobile backfield featuring Jack Buckler, devil-may-care Texan, who can place his punts on a dime, will stress speed rather than power.

At this writing it looks as tho Notre Dame carries too many guns for the graduation decimated Cadets.

Navy's chance to break its long string of Service game defeats are brighter than at any time since 1921. "Rip" Miller, Annapolis Coach, has had several years to get the Rockne system functioning down at Crabtown on the Bay. Navy loses few 1932 regulars by the commission route, a strong nucleus of holdovers being augmented by an eye-filling batch of prospects from last year's undefeated Plebe squad.

Cornell, minus Bart Viviano, the sole support of many a harassed Red line, must rely on pin-wheeling Johnny Ferraro for most of its offensive raids. Brown University mourns the graduation of Chase but has a volatile Italian boy of its own in Buannano who can make plenty of trouble, not to mention a fleet sophomore carrier who answers to the Celtic name of Mickey Walker.

Old Penn, "purified" by the Gates Plan, faces a dearth of material. In this extremity Penn must call upon the keen brain and talented toe of Don Kellett to save the Quakers from humiliating defeats. Colgate, stricken by graduation, may depend on Andy Kerr to fill the gaps.

Of the Metropolitan district Elevens, Fordham, getting its baptism in Notre Dame style football from sleepy Jim Crowley of Four Horseman fame, and Columbia, rich in veteran holdovers, tho short of squad strength, appear the most promising. Lou Little, a dynamic driver, squeezes the last ounce out of Columbia's limited resources. N.Y.U., its erstwhile dragnet operation of the flamboyant Meehan régime rigorously restricted by the idealistic stewardship of athletic supervisor, Phil Badger, faces a severe problem in coping with a schedule inherited from the go-get-'em era of high-pressure recruiting.

The Pittsburgh Panthers, occupying a somewhat anomalous position midway between East and West in the College football world, should again bid strongly for sectional laurels, tho the inimitable Warren Heller has thrown his last pass for Pitt.

In Defense of Weight-lifting

Does weight-lifting make you slow and muscle-bound? In many a gymnasium you will be assured that it does. But this form of exercise has found a friend and defender in Dr. James T. Gwathmey, who, in *The Winged Foot* (New York Athletic Club magazine), declares that "it is one of the safest, and also the surest, methods of body building."

In support of this statement, Dr. Gwathmey cites the cases of the late Maj. Thomas F. Lynch, Bob Mitchell of York, Pennsylvania, Bob Hoffmann, and Angelo Trulio—weight-lifters all (Major Lynch once beat John L. Sullivan at it), and all star performers in a wide variety of sports.

"Weight-lifting is an advantageous addition to training for any athletic event or exercise," ends Dr. Gwathmey. "There is enough pleasure in noting one's improvement to continue weight-lifting without urging. Personally, my only regret is that I did not start when I was eight years old."

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A New Deal for Our Wild Fowl

By Donald Stillman

Slight reductions in bag limits on ducks, a closed season on brant in the Atlantic coast States, and the restoration of the goose to the open shooting list, constitute the major changes in the Federal water-fowl hunting laws as compared to last year. The shooting season will comprise two months in each of the six zones, and opened September 21 in the Wisconsin, North Dakota and northern Idaho zone, and will close January 15 in the most southern zone.

The daily bag limit on ducks has been reduced from fifteen to twelve, of which not more than eight of any one, or eight in the aggregate, may be canvasbacks, redheads, scaups, teals, shovelers, or gadwells. The bag limit on geese and brant remains four in the aggregate of all kinds.

The possession limit on ducks has been reduced from thirty to twenty-four, and on the expected species mentioned above, from twenty to sixteen. The possession limit on geese and brant is eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

Altho no open season is provided for hunting brant on the Atlantic coast, the regulations permit shooting of these birds on the Pacific coast. This action was taken because investigations conducted by the U. S. Biological Survey disclosed a serious shortage of eelgrass, one of the principal foods of brant, on the Atlantic coast, a shortage which has reduced this species to a degree that maximum protection is necessary.

Appeal to Sportsmen

The Department of Agriculture expresses serious concern over the present status of migratory water-fowl, and has adopted the measures expressed in this year's regulations in an attempt to reduce still further the annual kill of birds in this country. In an appeal to sportsmen, the Department says:

"Long-continued drought on the principal breeding areas in the Prairie Provinces of Canada and in the Northwestern United States, together with overshooting, has reduced the supply of wild fowl in 1931 to the lowest point that these birds had ever reached. Conditions on the breeding grounds early in the spring of 1933 were more favorable, but since the first of June they have been only a little better than in 1931, and the Biological Survey considers it possible that when the wild fowl arrive this fall their numbers may prove to be no greater than two years ago. In this event, further restrictions may be necessary. The Department urges sportsmen to cooperate with the Federal and State game conservation authorities during the present emergency. It should be realized that an adequate breeding stock must be saved if the sport of wild-fowling is to continue."

Interest centered this year on a proposed regulation to prohibit the shooting of migratory wild fowl within certain distances of baited waters. At a hearing held in Washington at the invitation of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, prominent sportsmen commented upon the proposed regulation. Dr. William T. Hornaday, of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, declared baiting "one of the twenty curses now resting upon the wild life of our country." In the last ten years, he said, canvasback ducks have decreased 90 per cent., redheads 95 per cent., and other species, such as mallards and pintails, from 20 to 30 per cent.

Many at the hearing declared that baiting did not lead to unrestrained slaughter, but that with the diminishing supply of natural food, feeding and baiting as practised by many clubs and individuals, actually was of benefit to the birds.

The National Association of Audubon Societies, through its president, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, favors the abolishment of shooting over baited waters. Dr. Pearson recently declared:

"Unless the best thought, foresight, and honest convictions of conservationists and sportsmen of our land are speedily and effectively translated into action, there may be witnessed in this generation a cessation of the hunting of wild water-fowl as a sport. Those best acquainted with the past and present status of our wild ducks and geese can not but be profoundly convinced that there has been a steady decline in the fortunes of these birds; so great, indeed, that the present numbers are but a pitiful remnant of the vast congregations which in former days thronged our lakes and bays, sloughs, and marshlands.

"It is in conformity with the principles of a new deal that the Audubon Association has stood stanchly for the abolishment of shooting over baited waters, and for the discontinuance of the use of the magazine shotgun. In the minds of some these may seem minor considerations in the large constructive program which must be energetically carried out if America's wild ducks and geese are to survive, in goodly numbers, the vicissitudes of our civilization.

To Preserve Water-Fowl

"To the ever-increasing number of the non-shooting public who enjoy wild life for its own sake, and to the many sportsmen as well, these items are essential parts of the new deal by which it is sought to preserve our North American water-fowl for future generations; for it may very soon come to pass, unless adequate breeding stocks of these birds are maintained, that an alarmed public opinion, having in mind the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the heath hen, through excessive shooting, may demand a cessation of the hunting of our wild ducks and geese."

The attention of sportsmen is directed to the fact that the Federal seasons may be shortened by State law or regulation, and that in some States certain days of the week are declared rest days when no shooting of wild fowl is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in many States east of the 105th meridian.

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On the Screen

Never before has there been such a controversy about a motion picture as has raged around the silent film called **Thunder Over Mexico,** which has just had its New York premiere. In fact, so bitter has the battle between the factions become that the esthetic merits, or lack thereof, have been pretty much neglected in the struggle over political issues which has developed. What happened was approximately this: Eisenstein, the distinguished Russian director of "Potemkin" and "Ten Days That Shook the World," was given a leave of absence from the Soviet Union, to come to America to produce a picture in Hollywood. Things didn't work out so well there, and when Eisenstein expressed a desire to visit Mexico and make a picture which would be a philosophic camera summary of Mexican life and culture, Upton Sinclair offered to finance his expedition.

Eisenstein spent many months in Mexico, took several hundred thousand feet of film, and then had to go back to Moscow before he could perform the all-important job of cutting the work. Meanwhile several pronounced differences of opinion had developed between the director and Sinclair, and so when the Sinclair agents, rather than the director, edited the picture, a feud broke out between the followers of the Californian and the admirers of the Russian as to whether "Thunder Over Mexico"—which Eisenstein had planned to call "Que Viva Mexico"—had been ruined or saved by the alien editing. Thereupon various Communist, Fascist and moderate Socialists entered the dispute, until the battle over the film became a political struggle.

The result of all this is that it is difficult to judge the picture for what it is, rather than for what it might have been. It can be said, anyway, that pictorially it is one of the loveliest pictures ever made—thanks to the superb camera work of Edouard Tissé. The trouble is that, in an attempt to soften the work and provide it with an ending that would please the Mexican Government, the whole production has been weakened. The episode of a peasant revolt, which Eisenstein might have described in several hundred feet, occupies most of the footage, whereas the scenes building up the spirit of the nation's life and culture amid beauty and power have been wasted, and what might have been the greatest of cinema documents revealing the soul of a people becomes merely an exquisitely photographed melodrama.

The Emperor Jones—The O'Neill masterpiece faithfully but rather unimaginatively produced, with Paul Robeson performing eloquently in the leading rôle. The episodes of the hero's early life, which O'Neill described in a few short speeches, are elaborated, and the scenes of the play itself are rather monotonously filmed. For all that, a definitely superior photoplay.

S. O. S. Iceberg—A melodrama filmed off the coast of Greenland, which makes the perils of the Arctic seem a bit dull.

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About Books and Their Authors

By Harold deWolf Fuller

The memory of Judah P. Benjamin should not be permitted to fade. Like Disraeli, with whom he has been compared, he was descended from Spanish Jews. He came to this country with his parents from England early in the nineteenth century while still a child, settling in Charleston, South Carolina. After his education his progress was rapid—success as a lawyer in New Orleans, culminating in universal recognition as the leader of the Louisiana bar; experience in State politics; election to the United States Senate, in which body he was the ablest speaker for the Confederacy, one of the great orators of his time.

Came Secession. Benjamin, regarded as the brains of the Southern cause, matched wits, as Secretary of State, with Seward and with Charles Francis Adams, the North's Ambassador to England. With the close of hostilities he escaped to England, determined, tho then over fifty, to recoup his fortune and to distinguish himself in his chosen profession. At first he read law with students fresh from Oxford and Cambridge! But not for long. He came to be one of the most highly paid advocates and, as in America, a foremost leader of the bar. (**"Judah P. Benjamin: Statesman of the Lost Cause."** By Rollin Osterweis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $3).

* * *

The Mirrors of Wall Street. Anonymous. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.50). This volume is meaty, incisive, and, on the whole, friendly to its subjects, and is entertaining. The author attempts to point out that if our financial leaders had had the interest of the general public at heart, the depression would never have reached its present proportions.

* * *

Two Valleys. By Howard Melvin Fast (New York: The Dial Press; $2). A promising first novel by a youth not yet nineteen. There is good narrative in this story, which sketches frontier life in the Michigan and Kentucky regions at the time of the American Revolution, and the character-drawing is mature. The problem: a woman loved by two men.

H. M. Fast

* * *

God's Tenth. By Doreen Wallace (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2). A well-written novel of English rural life which deals with a special problem in broad, human terms. It concerns the gradual, at times tempestuous, adjustment to each other of an urban-minded, university-bred young woman and her husband, a farmer rooted in the traditions of his Suffolk village. The tithe—"Queen Anne's Bounty"—exacted of landowners for support of country parsons, which now constitutes a serious economic problem, comes near being their last straw.

* * *

Talifer. By Edwin Arlington Robinson (New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.75). A narrative poem in blank verse in which this well-known writer bisects a curious "triangle"—a man passing by one woman whom he loves and marrying another, beautiful and intellectual, because he thinks that with her he will have perfect peace, only to discover that she is as cold as she is fair. A fourth person, a humorous philosopher, steers the destines of all three and brings order out of confusion.

* * *

The Crime of Cuba. By Carleton Beals (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $3). Mr. Beals believes that the Platt Amendment, which keeps open the possibility of American intervention, set up "a pseudo-republic, half free, half enslaved, doomed to political economic failure." Only a hands-off policy, he says, will save Cuba, which has suffered grievously from domination by the United States, not only politically, but through American ownership of its leading industries. The author has pronounced views, but presents a documented picture of present conditions, set off against a background of Cuban civilization.

Carleton Beals

* * *

How Chinese Families Live in Peiping. By Sidney D. Gamble (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company; $3). To feed oneself, as many a Chinese must do, on eight cents, silver (about three cents of American money), a day, takes courage. The household expenses which Mr. Gamble and his Chinese associates persuaded 283 Chinese families to itemize in the form of monthly budgets, serve as the basis of a book which will be valuable to economists and sociologists.

* * *

The Best Plays, 1932-1933. Edited by Burns Mantle (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $3). Students of the theater find Mr. Mantle's annual survey an indispensable guide. It contains what he regards as the ten most representative dramas of the American season, with enough of the dialog, linked together by swift summaries, to give an accurate idea of each play as a whole. There is much other material in the volume—the full casts of every play given during the year, along with statistical and biographical data, etc. Mr. Mantle's ten best plays for this past season are: "Both Your Houses"; "Dinner at Eight"; "When Ladies Meet"; "Design for Living"; "Biography"; "Alien Corn"; "We the People"; "One Sunday Afternoon"; "Pigeons and People"; and "The Late Christopher Bean."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

The feeling of lonely places reaches its highest expression here in *Better Verse* (St. Paul):

DESERT

By Glenn Ward Dresbach

Here thwarted gods have left their signatures
Of pain upon chaotic heights of stone.
Men failed to read them . . . Only wind endures
And cedars slant the way the wind has blown.
Here furrows for a season marked the sand
In wistful patterns but the seed had died.
Now sags a shack as empty as the land,
A trail drifts shut in this wild countryside.

The pain that mortal flesh experienced here
Has left a warning that will soon be gone—
Upon the restless sand, in atmosphere
Where eagles' eyes flash back into the dawn.
All frail things pass; forever must remain
Of thwarted gods their signatures of pain.

That biting satirist of *The New Statesman and Nation* hits off a good one on the foolish speeches of dictators, or rather one dictator:

THOUGHTS UPON THOUGHT

By MacFlecknoe

Our own good sense and our determination will prevent our people for all time from abandoning the inner unity of thought and desire for the sake of the slogan, "The right of free criticism."—Herr Hitler.

How blank, how empty seems the press
  Of themes for mirth, or indignation,
While Parliaments are in recess
  And Conferences on vacation!
All argument is laid aside;
  Hushed is the still, small voice of reason,
And leaves Dictators to provide
  Fit topics for the Silly Season.

A barely adequate supply—
  For even the Giant Gooseberry reaches
A point of interest as high
  As most of Adolf Hitler's speeches:
Yet I confess I hold him dear
  Since, with veracity unshrinking,
To all the world he made it clear
  Just what Dictators think of thinking.

For "inner unity of thought,"
  The Nazi patriot's chief obsession,
Can, so he tells us, best be sought
  By stifling freedom of expression;
Thus what he means by thought is shown
  (As we had all along suspected)
To center in the tongue alone
  And leave the brain quite unaffected.

Outward appearances give few hints to what a man will read. But the writer muses in *American Poetry Magazine* (Menasha, Wis.):

MEN READING IN A LIBRARY

By Rachel Mack Wilson

The German reads a jade-green book—
Called "Paths to Ireland's Ingle-nook."

A man in knickers, sweater-vest,
Holds a magazine called "West."

And that gray head with mufflered neck,
Reads "Emerald Trails That You Should Trek."

A mourning-band upon his arm,
The bearded gentleman reads, "Charm."

But this one with the paper sack,
Reads "When Will Three-cent Loaves Come Back?"

Movies of the Big Game
for less than 10¢ a "shot"

New Ciné-Kodak takes a couple of dozen scenes on a film roll costing only $2.25

MASSED humanity, bands, cheer leaders, the snake dance . . . You can live over the emotional peaks. As often as you please. *In your own movies*, to show in your own home.

Cost—less than 10¢ a "shot."

Eastman's new-principle movie camera makes twenty to thirty scenes, as long as average news-reel shots, on a roll of film costing only $2.25. And this price *includes* the finishing.

Ciné-Kodak Eight is a real full-fledged movie camera and the Model 20, with *f*.3.5 lens, is only $29.50. Model 60, with *f*.1.9 lens and case, is $79.50. This camera is shown above with telephoto lens (extra) for making close-ups of distant subjects.

Clear, Sharp Movies—Easily

Even in the beginner's hands, Ciné-Kodak Eight will make wonderful movies. Easy to use as a Brownie. You'll get sharp, clear movies from the first time you try.

Ask your dealer to show you the Eight and sample movies it makes. Or write for booklet describing this wonderful little camera that gives you movies at 10¢ a shot. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN, IT ISN'T A KODAK

Ciné-Kodak EIGHT *Eastman's New-Principle Movie Camera*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Taxing Church Property to Raise Millions

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am only a backwoods Virginian trying to make two ends meet that never met before, but I continue my DIGEST and ponder it over my spinach. And, believe it or not, a thought has struck me—I can show you the welt. The Chinese and Japanese and all the other "heathen" crew have been clamoring to be permitted to run their churches themselves—the churches you and I established and have been maintaining with our own hard-earned money. That's according to the Laymen's Report on Missions you have been quoting. Why not let them do it and use the mission money here at home, where charity is supposed to begin?

But here's a harder nut to crack with the walnuts. Make the churches pay taxes on their property. The revenue would run into millions. I understand you have churches in New York that own millions' worth of tax-free property, and yet you have put Mayor O'Brien up a tree to raise additional taxes to care for the unemployed. That doesn't seem right to

A CORN-FED VIRGINIAN.

Ivy, Va.

A Defense of Gangster Films

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the September 16 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, "K.C.S.," in commenting on your article, "The Shadows of Whipping Posts and Gallows," suggests a campaign against the films romanticizing gangsters, stating, at the same time, that such a campaign would contribute something valuable toward crime prevention.

It seems to me that this comment is typical of the shallow thinking which is characteristic of those individuals who believe in enacting laws against anything and everything.

In the course of a lifetime spent in the motion picture business, I have discovered one thing—movies do not promote crime. Instead, they simply mirror the conditions and customs of the day and in doing just that in the case of the gangster era, from which we now are happily emerging, they have been a most powerful factor in bringing to the people of this country a realization of the manner in which the criminal element has been flouting our laws.

If showing gangsters up in their true light as skulking rats and cowards is romanticizing them, then the movies have done a right good job and one for which they deserve much credit.

New York City. JACK COHN.

An Attack on Unlimited Inheritance

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The way to end the depression is to smite oppression. It can be done not by changing rulers but by changing the rules. The rule of unlimited inheritance for a few becomes a sinister law of unlimited disinheritance for the many.

What price "prosperity" if it be the same old grab game, under the same old rules? Why continue to enlarge the opportunities of the swinish by denying to the many the opportunities to which "the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them?" Why inveigh against corruption and tyranny without making some effort to change the rules which make corruption and tyranny inevitable?

FURMAN LEE COOPER.

Greenville, S. C.

A Veteran on Budget Balancing

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a veteran of the World War (Co. F—314th Ammunition Train, 89th Div.), I was wondering why our compensations were cut in such a drastic manner "in order to balance the budget"—and now I am reading in the papers and in THE DIGEST of even BILLIONS being spent in the name of the NRA and for the aid of everybody else in need of aid—except veterans of past wars of this good old U. S. A. If the vets had to be reduced to misery, want and starvation in order to save the nation's financial credit from complete ruin and chaos, why not let the farmers, bankers, railroaders, miners and what not suffer a bit with the vets—until this "here budget is balanced once for all?"

GEORGE GIBBONS HAYES.

Milwaukee, Wis.

"A Criminal and Mentally Deficient"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Provided that C. E. Sholes, of Los Angeles, in his letter printed in the September 23 issue, was not merely presenting a hypothetical case—to advance radical propaganda—he most assuredly is a criminal, and also deficient in mentality.

He says that any one who says he is such is a fool and a liar. Well, that classifies me, then; and I accept the nomination!

A crime is the breaking of any fundamental law. The cracking of a grocery-store cashier over the head, the stealing of $200 and a basket of groceries, are both crimes. That makes Sholes a criminal.

To imagine that assaulting poor grocery clerks and stealing money will rectify unbalanced social conditions is foolish—dangerously foolish. Any one who holds such ideas must be mentally deficient. And that makes this man Sholes, by his own admission, mentally deficient.

Some 15,000,000 men and women have been forced to do just what Sholes says he had to do—live on a welfare allowance. Such allowances are pitifully small. There is something wrong with our system of distribution—but assaulting grocery cashiers is not going to cure it.

HUBERT LA DUE.

Yucaipa, Calif.

Would Reduce School Spending

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—At a time when we are trying to economize in all governmental expenditures, I think it is a little unfair to come out with a plea for maintaining public school costs at the 1928-29 level, as Wayne Parrish has done in his article, "The Plight of Our School System." Why should the schools be singled out for exception? Every one should share the economies. I think it is also a good time for the schools to stop spending millions of dollars on expensive school buildings and football fields and return to the good old days of the Three R's. If there are 80,000 unemployed teachers in the country, it ought to be remembered that there are hundreds of thousands unemployed in other lines.

GILBERT DEWART.

Decatur, Illinois.

MAKING THE DUST FLY

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

"Horribly High-brow"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have read THE DIGEST for many years each week, with *refreshment*. But since the late change you have become so horribly high-brow it gives me a headache now to read it. I skip things in THE DIGEST now; I never used to.

C. JINARAJADASA.

Adyar, Madras, India.

A Poll to Speed Crime Reforms

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The greatest service your publication did our country were the prohibition polls, opening the eyes of the politicians to the real trend of public opinion and demand. This service has been very well and ably executed and brought about repeal ten years earlier than it would have come without the revelations of your polls.

May I suggest another service just as important to the welfare of the nation: The cleaning up of the aftermath of the Noble Experiment.

It is evident that our laws and law enforcement are out of step with the times; that the dice are loaded heavily in favor of the professional criminal; that reforms, therefore, are absolutely necessary. Here are a few reforms which, we believe, will clean up the criminal situation.

1. That professional crime become a Federal matter since it operates across State lines.

2. That onus of proof in such cases rest with the defendant.

3. That proceedings of such courts can be held in camera and the identity of the witnesses can be kept secret at the discretion of the court.

4. That penal colonies can be established in the tropics and the Arctic, sentence to which constitutes a real punishment. That such colonies be made self-supporting through agricultural or mining operations. It is well known that honest manual toil is the best reforming agent known for the criminal mind.

5. That minimum penalties be established, but the maximum be left at the discretion of the court.

The writer feels justified that such reformation could be brought about by a poll and the measures indicated would clean up the public life of this country as it would prove to a large part of our population that crime does not pay.

FREDERICK G. HEHR.

Sayville, L. I.

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Girl Craze in Japan's Theater Creates a Grotesque Effect

Undaunted by the comparative failure of "Hamlet" with every part assumed by a girl, the magnates of the Japanese theater contemplate the production of "King Œdipus" in the same mood. The piece will be given as a "revue" in the New York manner with every part taken by a girl. A tragedy of Calderon's may follow, to say nothing of "Wilhelm Tell."

To the spectator from the western world this method of serving up the masterpieces of dramatic literature as operas with only young ladies in the cast, notes Prof. Leopold Winkler in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, seems difficult to take seriously:

"The supreme singularity of the Japanese 'revue' is the circumstance that only feminine individuals emerge on the stage. At first this was all very well because the performances were but girl parades. For the present the effect is helped out by having only girls enact the masculine parts. Thus is achieved the somewhat grotesque effect of seeing an ethereal Japanese maid incarnate a personage interpreted by Chevalier with his alluring masculinity.

"It may even happen that the Heidelberg students, brandishing their beer mugs, will be impersonated by little Japanese girls. On the very same Japanese stage, where in fidelity to ancient tradition, all female parts were played by men, only maidens now enact male parts."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of March 3, 1933, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

State of New York } ss
County of New York } For October 1, 1933

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Arthur S. Draper, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, William C. Roberts, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Business Managers. The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given):
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WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1933.
(Seal) ROLLO CAMPBELL, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1934.)

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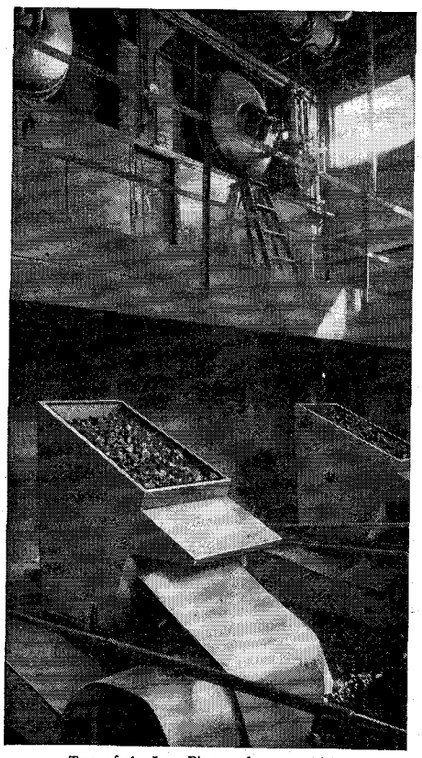

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Painting the Portrait of the "Perfect Year"

NRA has converted 1926 into a symbol. In all plans for recovery it appears again and again as the norm, the ideal, the "perfect year." On the graphs it is the straight line below which the wavering courses of wages and prices rise and fall.

Did we enjoy perfection—economic and social—seven years ago in the days of Coolidge economy and prosperity? From numerous sources comes the query: How were things in 1926? What happened? Notably, Gilbert Seldes, the columnist, confesses a certain vagueness regarding events and conditions of 1926, puts the question, and counsels recourse to the files for enlightenment.

We strive to please. Here is a report:

We entered 1926 happy and prosperous. We had 11,000 millionaires; and 1925 Christmas buying had exceeded 1924's by 7.2 per cent. We were assured that if we were *reasonable*, prosperity would last. And indeed, a stock-market slump that came soon after the first of the year seems not to have affected business—at least not in the 1929 manner. At mid-year prospects were still bright.

The report of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, shows in its price and wage indices something of what we are shooting at. Under price indices the general average of wholesale prices was 156. Under retail prices food is listed at 162, general cost of living at 175. (The Calendar year of 1913 equaled 100.) In August, 1926, on the basis of Department of Labor figures in the Hoover report, wage rates were 238, as against average wholesale prices of 150, with the calendar year 1919 equaling 100.

There were huge profits in those days. United States Steel raised its dividend basis from $5 plus $2 extra to $7 flat. General Motors declared a 50 per cent. stock dividend, plus its regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share. During the first eleven months of the year total dividend payments of American industrial corporations reached the huge total of $600,000,000.

It was a period with promise of peace between capital and labor. The long-drawn-out anthracite strike in Pennsylvania was settled. Railroad operators and workers were busy on strike-prevention plans, and intended to ask Congress for new mediation machinery. The five-day-week was becoming an issue.

We were busy building up the now troublesome wheat surplus. The year's crop was estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be well in excess of 800,000,000 bushels.

Taxes Were Reduced

Coolidge economy and Andrew Mellon's management of the Treasury Department were marvels of the day. Congress reduced taxes $387,000,000, relieving 2,000,000 persons of the need of filing returns. The national debt was approximately $20,000,000,000, having been reduced from $26,000,000,000 since 1919. When the fiscal year ended on June 30, the Treasury surplus was $377,767,816.64. During the summer, to the accompaniment of editorial cheering, President Coolidge lopped $99,000,000 from the budget.

In the meantime, the prelude to last fall's upheaval at the polls was beginning. Administration control of Congress was dealt blow after blow by victories of Democrats and anti-Administration Republicans.

In the Senatorial primaries Gerald Nye of North Dakota and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota defeated Coolidge candidates. In Indiana Arthur Robinson and James Watson won renomination, despite strained

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

When Indeed! A cartoon from *The Digest*, March 6, 1926

relations with the White House. William B. McKinley of Illinois, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Robert N. Stanfield of Oregon, and Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Administration candidates, were defeated. In the election that followed, seven Democrats won formerly Republican seats.

Still more significant, from the standpoint of our every-day lives, was the increasing importance of the Prohibition question. Congress held hearings on it. THE LITERARY DIGEST, having paved the way with its 1922 poll, three straw votes were taken in 1926—by the Newspaper Enterprise Association, and 375 cooperating newspapers, the Chicago *Tribune* and New York *Daily News* and associated journals, and the Hearst press. The result was an approximately five to one vote against the existing order. Prohibition referenda were held in eight States, five of which went wet. A DIGEST poll of college and university heads and undergraduate editors revealed a decrease in student drinking. Senator Borah was expected to run for President as a dry.

Now we survey the national scene regionally. Jimmie Walker was Mayor of New York. Mrs. Bertha K. Landes was Seattle's first woman Mayor. In Texas Dan Moody won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination (and was elected), and newspapers—prematurely as it turned out—hailed the political end of "Ma" and Jim Ferguson. Mississippi, Texas, and the City of Atlanta followed Tennessee in banning evolution. The Florida hurricane and the explosion of the Naval arsenal (due to a stroke of lightning) at Lake Denmark, New Jersey,

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were two of the major catastrophes of the year.

The first radio chain, the National Broadcasting Company, came into being. Cellophane was becoming popular. Skirts were very short.

Abroad, England surmounted her general strike. The pound reached par for the first time since 1914. Mussolini was regarded as a menace to world peace. Stalin rose to power in Russia. The 1926 indices of THE DIGEST, the New York *Times*, and the World Almanac had nothing listed under Hitler.

Perhaps the most important event of the year in religion was the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. The most important religious issue (in this hemisphere, at least) was the Church-State war in Mexico, later mediated by Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow. Mrs. Annie Besant, Theosophical leader, introduced a young Indian, Jiddu Krishnamurti, as the new "Messiah." Many churchmen opposed the Sunday opening of the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia.

In letters and art this "perfect year" was enlivened by a number of ear-splitting controversies—over Sinclair Lewis's refusal of the Pulitzer prize for "Arrowsmith," Marion Talley's début at the Metropolitan, the new-born talkies, the motion-picture industry's ban on jeers at Prohibition, the "humanizing" of George Washington by Rupert Hughes and W. E. Woodward. The "Big Parade" won praise in this country, resentment in England. "Abie's Irish Rose" was still packing them in, to the bewilderment of literati. Jazz opera was tried in Chicago and New York.

A Number of "Firsts"

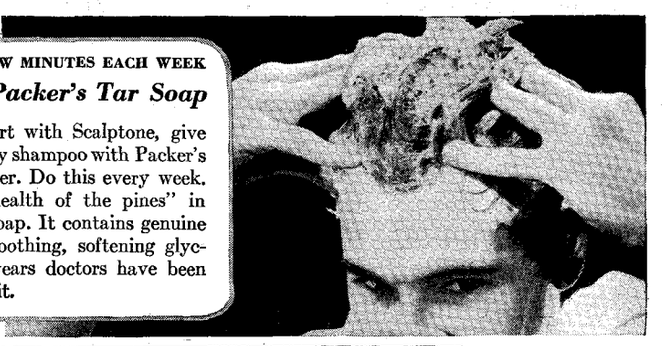
The year was rich in personalities and feats. Commander Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett made the first air-plane flight to the North Pole. Roald Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth, and Col. Umberto Nobile went to the pole in the dirigible, *Norge*. Queen Marie of Roumania visited us. Vera, Countess of Cathcart, was held at Ellis Island on grounds of moral turpitude. Mobs of movie fans stormed the undertaking establishment in New York where lay the body of Rudolph Valentino. Many were troubled because the death of the film star received more space in the press than the passing at the same time of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, long President of Harvard. Commander Ramon Franco and Capt. Ruiz de Alda flew from Spain to Brazil.

Nineteen twenty-six will live in the history of hysteria as the year when Gertrude Ederle was the first woman and Mrs. Clemington Corson the first mother to swim the English Channel, when the gate at the Tunney-Dempsey fight (won by Tunney) was nearly $2,000,000. Harvard and Princeton severed athletic relations. The Cardinals won the World Series from the Yankees. In golf Bobby Jones won the open, George Von Elm the amateur. Molla Mallory and Réné Lacoste were the United States tennis champions.

In December we were still prosperous and happy. Seven million, eight hundred thousand people received $400,000,000 from Christmas savings clubs. And so we went on, into the maddest bull market, the most disastrous crash in our history.

"I'd given up hope . . but the PACKER TREATMENT STOPPED *my* DANDRUFF as you promised"

writes Ohio Business Man



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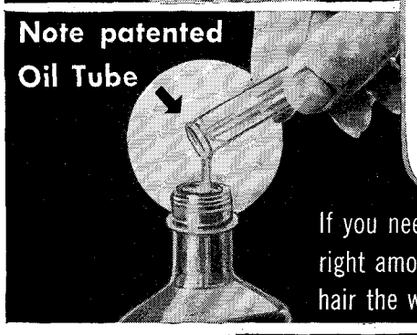

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—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. And as for dandruff—well, this treatment usually stops it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to *prevent* dandruff's returning.

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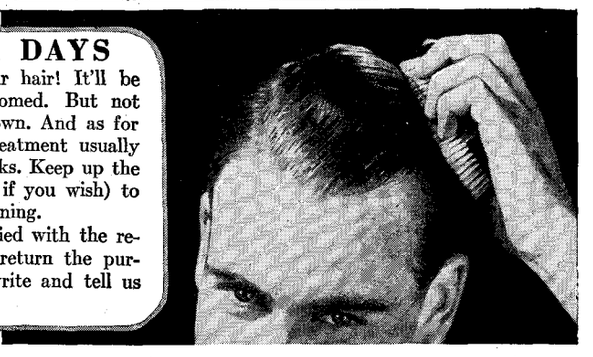

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(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

citadel, fort, fortification, fortress.—"G. S. E.," Atlantic City, N. J.—A *fortress* is a fortification of especial size and strength; a *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city or fortress within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of forts.

feet of clay.—"A. J. T.," Schofield, Wis.—This phrase is traceable to the Book of Daniel, ch. ii, verses 33-40. The symbolism described in that reference has been preserved poetically to signify human frailty. See also Genesis ch. ii, 6-7—"But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground."

"make money."—"L. E. T.," Westhampton, N. Y.—Among the many definitions of *make* is "to attain as the result of effort; procure; gain; earn." In this sense, the expression "to make money" carries no suggestion of any nefarious method. In fact, the expression, in the sense of "to earn or procure money" is very old. It was common long before the time of Shakespeare, who used it repeatedly. In *Othello* (written in 1604) Iago, in the first act, says: "*Make all* the money thou canst . . . Thou art sure of me. Go make money."

militate.—"H. J. H.," Piedmont, Calif.—This verb has been in literary usage for three centuries. It is defined, "To have weight or influence, as in determining a question." In that sense, the first literary use, noted so far, was found in the *History of Episcopie*, written by Peter Heylyn in 1642, in the sentence, "The discourse of Clemens . . . doth *militate* as well against the one, as against the other." The older sense in which it was limited from its derivation, "to take part in warfare," was used seventeen years earlier.

process.—"A. E. W.," Barbourville, Ky.—The preferred pronunciation of this term is *pros'es—o* as in *not*. The plural is formed by adding *-es*, but the accent is not shifted. The pronunciation transmitted is an affectation without standing. A secondary pronunciation of the singular is *pro'ses o* as in *go*. This pronunciation is preferred in England, but the Universal English Dictionary, published in London, which aims to give the pronunciations common to and preferred at Oxford University, does not recognize a plural form with stress on the third syllable, nor the pronunciation of the termination *-es* as *eez* in *processes*.

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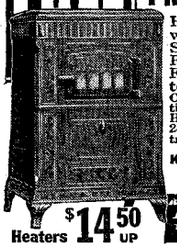

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New York's Conservative New Tabloid

By Silas Bent

Whether the adoption by the New York *Evening Post* of the tabloid form is a straw in the wind, indicating a trend of the daily press, is of absorbing interest not only to the newspaper craft but to every reader of newspapers. More than that, it justifies an inquiry into the general tendencies of diurnal journalism. Certain questions inevitably arise: What of the advertisers' influence? Are editorial pages attracting more or less attention? Are there more or fewer comic strips? Are there more interpretive articles? Why have there been so many newspaper mergers?

The first and obvious question, of course, concerns the smaller size and the possibility that *The Evening Post* may have turned toward the "tabloid picture paper." Let it be said at once that the adoption of the new format did not mean that this newspaper was to be identified with *The Daily News*, *The Mirror*, and *The Graphic* (the last now extinct). *The Evening Post* of September 14, when the change was adopted, shows that head-lines and content were but little altered.

This was not, however, "the first major experiment in publishing a conservative tabloid daily," as The New York *Times* characterized it; for it had been tried in Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere; and Adolph S. Ochs, chief owner of *The Times*, himself had rejected such a plan—for an afternoon edition of his New York paper—some fourteen years earlier. The Curtis-Martin group had been considering it for two years; and John C. Martin, president of *The Evening Post*, advanced a telling argument when he spoke of "a size that could be more conveniently read, not only under congested transportation conditions but at home as well."

Harry B. Nason, acting editor of *The Evening Post*, altho he gave out no circulation figures, asserted that the reception of the experiment "exceeded our expectations." If the public received with favor this and earlier experiments in serious tabloid journalism, how did it happen that the advertiser had been able to apply a brake to it? This requires a glance at the fiscal set-up of the newspaper. Advertising in the modern sense developed slowly. A study of papers in 1900 showed that 55 per cent. of their space was devoted to news, and in 1925 a fraction less than 27 per cent. To editorial opinion in 1900, 7 per cent. was allotted, and in 1925 a fraction more than 2 per cent.; to features at the two periods, 5.5 per cent., and 10.4 per cent.; to advertising, 32 and 60.5 per cent.

At the turn of the century the revenue from advertising was some $75,000,000; from the sale of the paper almost as much, and that was the last time when there was a semblance of equality; for in 1925 the basis was 70-30 per cent.

The advertiser had become, plainly, the chief support of the newspaper. The daily press, a commercial enterprise with a living to make for itself, can not afford to ignore the wishes of the principal contributor to that living, and has been deterred from the tabloid format by advertising prejudice.

Altho in the last twenty years there has been a decline in the space given by the average newspaper to editorial opinion and letters from readers (there was such a decline in the tabloid *Evening Post* as compared with its "standard" size), it still is true, as J. David Stern of the Philadelphia *Record* set forth in The Literary Digest of August 26, that the editorial page is reclaiming its prestige and influence. One reason is that the daily press is devoting more space and more expert attention to the background of its grist of news, and so has encouraged that inquiring attitude of mind in the reader which gains an audience for the upstanding and outspoken editorial.

Feature matter has a wide range, of course, from advice to the lovelorn to such articles as Raymond Moley's on "The State of the Nation." Yet few thoughtful observers of the daily press will welcome the fact that more money and space is being given to comic strips and pages, even tho these sometimes offer a reflective satire on current life.

The increasing popularity of sports is revealed by the fact that on the average but 1.7 per cent. of space was given to them in 1875, whereas in 1900 the ratio had increased to 5.1 per cent., and by 1925 to 25.4 per cent. In the tabloid *Evening Post* approximately one-eighth of the space was devoted to this type of news, but in the average newspaper the space-allotment remains about one-fourth.

We still have not considered whether the newspaper of the future will be a tabloid, even in its conservative manifestation. This format is not new. Back in 1872 New York had a tabloid picture paper called *The Evening Graphic*, a forerunner of the sensational illustrated dailies of to-day. London had one even before New York, and it too was called *The Graphic*. In 1891 Frank A. Munsey began his newspaper adventures with the tabloid *Daily Continent*. Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe) was permitted on January 1, 1901, to get out an edition in that size of *The World* in New York, but nothing came of it.

Thereafter, in Boston, Baltimore, Seattle, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Newark, Washington and Chicago, publishers tried out the format, some with success. Mr. Nason was managing editor of *The Philadelphia Sun*, a tabloid, for the Curtis-Martin group, until Cyrus H. K. Curtis decided to scrap it, in 1928.

Henry A. Wise Wood, an inventor and manufacturer of newspaper machinery, forecast some seven years ago that within a decade we would have in this country tabloid dailies, with "fiction, illustrations, general and specific information, and irresistible ads." Whether this was an accurate picture of the newspaper of the future remains to be seen. We can not yet say with assurance that the tabloid *Evening Post* accurately indicates a lasting trend.

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plump, tender, juicy
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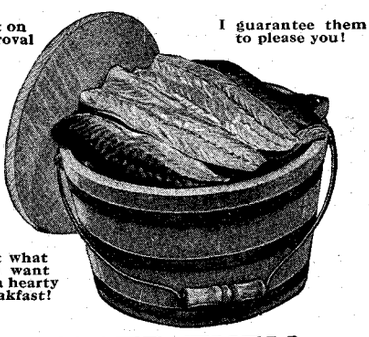

Just what you want for a hearty breakfast!

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months.

Take one of my plump, meaty Fall-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new Fall catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new Fall-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

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unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet enough for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

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*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

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The Week in Business Summarized

The Outlook Is Brighter Than It Has Been in Many Weeks, According to Well-Informed Observers, as the General Tendency Is Once More Upward

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS has started again to advance and, once more, credit for initiating the move must go to the President. Recent announcement from Washington, which no one doubts was inspired, that a declaration of his monetary and credit expansion policies might soon be expected from Mr. Roosevelt, was undoubtedly the most powerful influence for good which has been brought to bear on business since the inauguration of the New Deal.

The fact can not be ignored that, up to last week, the national recovery movement seemed to have reached an impasse. Business was fearful to make commitments ahead in the absence of assurances of Mr. Roosevelt's monetary and credit policy which he, for reasons that were perfectly well understood, was disinclined at that time to give.

Recent conferences between the White House and the Treasury have left the distinct impression on the public that something of the Grover Cleveland attitude toward sound money may be expected of the President, an impression which the Administration has been at pains not to disturb.

New projects already in operation, or under consideration by the Administration to speed recovery, emphasize this swing to the conservative right. They contemplate a tremendous expansion of credit, but no recourse to actual currency inflation, and will utilize practically all the agencies of the National Recovery Movement including, besides the National Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Administrations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Home Loan Bank Board and the office of the Controller of the Currency.

The means employed will be government loans in three major fields of banking, agriculture and industry, with special attention in the last group to the energizing of heavy capital divisions.

A Needed Stimulant

This program has the approval of conservative business commentators who, as recently as a week ago, were reconciled to some form of currency inflation because of belief that only such a stimulant would suffice to set business again in motion toward recovery. Expert observers have vacillated for weeks between the fear that business could not go ahead if it would, and the suspicion that it would not tho it could. Current indices bear out the conclusion, apparently held by the President, that the recent attitude of business was a display of Fabian tactics rather than an evidence of any inability to alter its status.

It is true that in the final week of September, business had lost approximately one-third of the ground it had gained between March and July, and is now at a level 29 per cent. below what would be regarded as normal for this season in times of prosperity. In the stock market industrial shares had surrendered about 20 per cent. of their previous gains, rail shares 43 per cent., and utility shares 65 per cent. Wheat had yielded forty-two cents of its sixty-seven-cents-a-bushel increase, corn thirty-four cents of a rise which had reached fifty-nine cents a bushel, and cotton two and one-half cents of a six-and-one-half-cents-a-pound gain. It is true, too, that this recession, altho anticipated, had exceeded in length and severity the limits set for it; also, that the after-Labor-Day boom had been conspicuous because of its failure to develop.

Nevertheless, statistics at hand for August show that electric production continued to show improvement over the corresponding month of 1932, the record since last April, showing increases of 5 per cent. in May, 11.1 per cent. in June, 15.5 per cent. in July and 14.8 per cent. in August.

Sales of automobiles were 236,480 cars against 233,088 in July and only 90,325 in August of last year. Factory sales for the first eight months showed relatively an even greater gain with 1,476,678 cars against 1,070,916 in the similar period of 1932.

The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Connecticut, recorded August sales of ordinary life insurance at 98 per cent. of the August sales last year and reported that improvement had been continuous throughout the year to date with sales in the first quarter reaching only 74 per cent. of the corresponding quarter in 1932, but those of the second quarter rising to 79 per cent., and sales of the first two months of the third quarter carrying the record to 83 per cent., with a steadily increasing volume of business.

Department store and chain store sales suffered a slump in the first part of last month, but were again on the uptrend at the close. Steel production reversed its movement in the middle of the month, rising from 41 to 43 per cent. of capacity after a decline of seven successive weeks.

General commodity prices started upward again in the same week after almost two months of uncertainty, Dun and Bradstreet reporting price advances in forty-five commodities, the greatest number since the week ended July 19 last, and only seventeen price recessions, the smallest number in ten weeks.

But without such announcement concerning monetary policy as was permitted to come out of Washington, the influence of these factors would undoubtedly have continued to be slight in shaping the course of business, for other developments brought the dread of inflation prominently before business. Chief among these was the recent action of the security market.

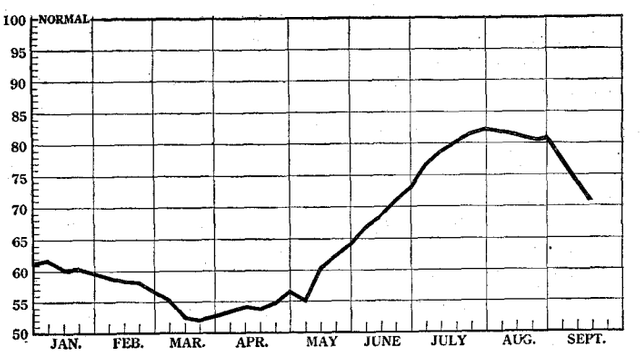
Continued fall of stock prices in the face of growing weakness of the dollar was accepted as unmistakable evidence that the power of prospective inflation to stimulate activity had spent itself. Theretofore rising stock prices had heralded each downward slip of the dollar. The idea of inflation was effective, altho real inflation had not occurred.

Conflicting Opinions

When the reverse became true, conflicting conclusions were drawn from the phenomenon. To advocates of currency inflation it was a sign that the substance must replace the shadow on the theory that actual inflation would revive the activity which the prospect of inflation was no longer able to initiate.

To adherents of sound money it indicated that a real flight from the dollar has begun. They pointed out that money which formerly had sought refuge in the domestic security and commodity markets from the threat of inflation was now seeking safety abroad.

If the impression which recent Washington developments have been permitted to create in the general public does no more than restore confidence in the sources of private credit, it is the opinion of business men that the greatest single stride in recent months will have been taken. They regard the outlook at the moment as the brightest in many weeks.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of third week in September.

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The Super-Highway Project in Hitler's Recovery Program

A public-works program is the backbone of Germany's recovery activities, and the backbone of the public works is the building of 3,000 miles of super-highways. This word is justified, apparently, as these roads are to be constructed in the most modern manner with a minimum of curves, without grade crossings, and are to be used exclusively by automobiles. As *The Business Week* points out in a letter from Berlin:

"There are several striking features of the Hitler plan. In the first place, the German State Railways (government-controlled) have been entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out the project. The State Railways are completely in control of a new company to be known as German State Auto Roads, which will put up the first 50 million marks for initial construction. Subsequently the bulk of the finance will probably be provided from the newly-established one-billion-mark fund to carry out the 'Hitler Employment Plan.' Ultimately, the Government will control a German State Traffic Company, which will include all rail and motor traffic."

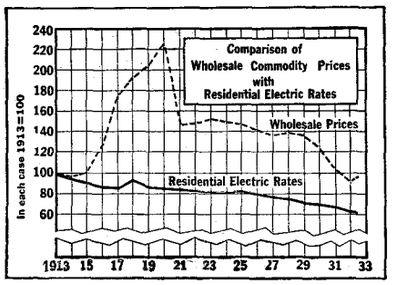
There is to be a government-appointed inspector-general, who will decide what roads will be built first and how the Government's entire highway system will be developed. Hitler, by the way, is imitating Mussolini's plan of building great automobile super-highways.

But there are some Germans who still have doubts, we read. Except, possibly, Italy, Germany has the best roads in Europe. But to us they would look deserted. The present roads might be able to carry ten times the present traffic. So "only when the future is viewed most optimistically does it seem possible that sufficient traffic will develop to liquidate the present cost of the scheme."

Chicago Stirs Up St. Louis

The unexpected success of the Chicago Century of Progress convinces the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* that the World's Fair is by no means an out-moded institution. In fact, it inclines to the idea that what with the universally owned automobile, the new thrill of air travel, and air-conditioned trains, such a fair really gives us something to go to. Apparently, all we need is the excuse, now that we have become a nation of rovers. At any rate, *The Post-Dispatch* suggests that in a few years St. Louis should have a great fair, especially emphasizing the progress in air transport. It cites the city's first-class airport, its aircraft factories, the Lindbergh associations. And then:

"We can make the new St. Louis, with its river parkway, its slum abatement, its smokelessness by the cheap use of natural gas, its completed municipal plaza, an attraction in itself. This is exactly what Chicago did."



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AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

Hitler and the New Germany

(Continued from page 5)

Germany, were not patient in the practise of democracy. The Republic increasingly meant to them the negation of everything that the old order—with a place in the sun—had stood for. The story is told that when the French troops marched into the Ruhr the German Reichstag, so far from protesting that action, spent its time debating whether the members of that democratic body should increase their salaries by 20 or only by 10 per cent. And this indifference to the fate of the nation had laid hold upon vast numbers of ordinary German citizens—with the aid, as the Nazis tell it, of Socialist-Communist-Pacifist propaganda.

In fact, to the nationalistic German—and to a large number of normally indifferent, middle-class Germans — the choice seemed to lie between a Red or a Brown-Shirt dictatorship.

It is possible that such a political condition might have been endured a bit longer had Germany's economic condition been less critical. But it was bad and getting worse. Successive German governments filled their platforms with substantial-looking economic planks which, in the end, turned out to be nothing more tangible than paper.

The beginning of Germany's economic suffering goes back, of course, a long way before the depression. It began, acutely, in the period of the inflation of 1922 and thereafter. At that time, when the value of the mark dropped to approximately zero, all of Germany's savings and investments were virtually wiped out. The average German, with the exception of a lucky few who hustled their money out of the country, lost all he had. The nation, as a result, was placed on a hand-to-mouth basis. It has stayed on that basis ever since. Much of the gain of the short period of prosperity that followed the inflation was wiped out by the depression. The economic state of the nation is indicated by the fact that, in proportion to its population, Germany, a year ago, led the world in unemployment.

Now such a background was made to order for Adolf Hitler. He and his party came over the horizon promising everything to everybody. The Germany of 1923 could laugh off his beer-hall "putsch" and jail him, because that Germany still had hope. The Germany of 1933—its hope pretty well gone—could not laugh him off. His fantastic promises of a decade before were given, instead, the ear-marks of Divine revelation.

With the possible exception of certain big business elements, Hitler left no one out of his calculations. At some point or other his campaign pledges touched the vital needs of every German. To the ultra-Nationalists he promised a rearmed Germany and a speedy settlement of a whole list of claims against the Powers. To the tenant farmer he promised land through the breaking up of the nation's vast estates. To the small merchant he promised a curtailing of the business of large retail

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establishments. To the artizan he promised a restoration of small industry, and an end to over-mechanization and mass-production. To the worker he promised a speedy solution of unemployment, a larger hand in the control of industry, and a wider distribution of wealth. To the religious he promised the destruction of atheism and a restoration of the influence of the church. To everybody he pledged himself to oust the Jews and restore Germany, once and for all, to the hands of Germans.

And Germany, which had lost faith in ordinary procedures, asserted its belief in miracles and accepted Hitler.

Opposition Is Powerless

To date there have been few—if any—miracles. But there can be no doubt about the acceptance of Hitler. Not every German is pro-Nazi. But every articulate German is pro-Nazi. Such opposition as exists is about as impotent, I should say, as the little colony of exiled Italians who, from their Paris hideaway have conducted a ten-year "drive" against Mussolini. Barring the possibility of international action, Adolf Hitler has come to stay.

Any one expecting a counter-revolution in Germany, these days, has overlooked not only the extent but, more significantly, the nature of Hitler's backing. One can appraise most governments in terms of political parties and in terms of the frailties to which such parties are heir. It is not possible to appraise National-Socialism and Adolf Hitler that way. The politics of National-Socialism, to a National-Socialist, has a Divine origin and Hitler a "Messianic" mission. Some one remarked to me in Berlin that Germany is in a delirium. I think it is more accurate to say that Germany is in an ecstasy. And the ecstasy is religious. So far as I know there is no other country, save Russia, where active support for the ruling authority involves a spiritual experience. And the difference in the Russian case is that, whereas the Soviets repudiate the ideas and institutions of religion, the Nazis accept and exploit them.

In Berlin one of the large art shops along Unter-den-Linden has a portrait of Hitler in the center of its display window. Hitler's portrait is entirely surrounded, as tho by a halo, with various copies of a painting of Christ. And Germany's Nazis—as well as a good many who are not Nazi—take the implications of that association seriously. In fact, a non-Nazi friend first pointed out the exhibit to me. He indicated that the particular painting of Christ in this display was very popular in Germany at present.

"We seem to see," he said, "a rather striking likeness in the faces of the two men."

A large part of Germany believes that it has discovered a likeness of that sort. It is that fact which makes it impossible to judge Hitler and his movement by ordinary political standards.

Hitler, so far as I can find out, does not invite this religious adoration. But he certainly knows how to capitalize it. If his followers insist upon giving him a halo, he, at least, will wear it as it should be worn. And so far as the party, itself, is concerned, he undoubtedly agrees with his most mystical Nazi supporter in ascribing to it a God-directed mission.

He would do that, I believe, if for no other than for political reasons. For religion in Germany has a peculiar political importance. Among no other western people is the conviction of a Divine mission so strong as among the Germans. And outside the West only Japan has a similar sense of the more-than-human quality of its national life. This conviction in Germany has been cultivated in its music, through the operas of Wagner and in the writings of a long list of philosophers from Hegel to Treitschke and Bernhardi. Long before the war the German people came to look upon national affairs with a deep sense of mysticism and to believe in "the dynamic destiny of the Teuton."

"What kind of a Germany is Hitler building?"

What will be the place, in it, of women? How will it affect religion and the churches? What does it offer to organized labor?

You, who have asked these questions, will find an answer for them in Mr. High's article in next week's issue of *The Literary Digest*.

Now Hitler has accepted this philosophy for himself and for his party. Moreover, he has undertaken—and with notable success—to take it out of the academic atmosphere in which it developed, translate it into popular language and make it—more than ever—the conviction of the man in the street. And the man in the street—particularly the young man—has accepted this revitalized Teutonism with enthusiasm, and accepted the National-Socialist party as its agent. It is for that reason that the future of National-Socialism can not be forecast in terms of the daily ups and downs of Hitler's economic program. The party has established itself upon a foundation which is deep-seated and uniquely German. On such a foundation it is likely to survive.

Germany, as I have already indicated, is by no means 100 per cent. Nazi. Now the average middle-class German—who runs a small shop or owns a small farm—may not have gone in for Brown Shirts or the goose-step, but his attitude toward those who have is one of benevolence. He may be too old or too overweight to do much marching. But he revels in the spectacle of those who do march. He has lived for fourteen years in a Germany that was down and almost out. To-day—as symbolized by those marching men—his nation is coming to life again. This, to his mind, is the first Hitler miracle. And it is a miracle of such significance that he feels he can afford to wait some time—as he is having to do—for the next one.

Business Is Still Bad

In fact, I found it somewhat difficult to get the middle-class, non-Nazi German to agree to a judgment of Hitler in terms of economic achievement. Business, admittedly, was still bad. Promised measures of relief had not been forthcoming. And yet, in the face of what has already happened, these seemed to be minor considerations. As one German—formerly a Social-Democrat—put it:

"First Germany had to be awakened. That awakening has come. We can afford to wait for the rest, knowing that, with the nation awake, the rest will follow."

And it is a Hitler asset of the first importance that the German has a highly developed capacity for waiting. He is not, by nature, impatient. He may not like the rules, but he obeys them. He may not like the government, but he endures it. His disgust for the Republic mounted steadily through fourteen years. But it took an Austrian to organize that discontent into a revolution. Hitler in power is bound to chalk up his full quota of failures, but he is likely to stay in power not because the German people fail to see the failures but because of their temperamental unwillingness to attack the established order because it has failed.

But in the last analysis Hitler is not relying upon middle-class, middle-aged Germany for the permanence of his régime. He is far too wise for that. He, like the Soviets, is concentrating on the younger generation. The younger generation of Germany is peculiarly the grist for his political mill. Hitler has taken the youth of the nation out of their despair, fired their enthusiasm, and given them a job to do. In fourteen years of the Republic no other German leader arose who was able to do that. The fact that Hitler has succeeded means, in brief, that he has established his movement on that element in the German nation which, on the one hand, can be most easily molded and, on the other hand, is most likely—once the molding is complete—to insure it an extended lease of life.

It is commonly said by foreigners in Germany that if Hitler survives the next winter he will last indefinitely. The next winter, undoubtedly, will be a severe test for his régime. But even tho the suffering of Germany, in the months ahead, is as severe as it has been in past winters, I do not believe that Hitler's authority will thereby be destroyed. In fact, I believe that he can safely accept the risks of temporary and, perhaps, of long-time failure. The German people do not desire to go back, next winter, to a potato diet. But it is my opinion that they would go back if Hitler's "Messianic" mission for the nation seemed to require it.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

No Kick for the Muse.—

I love the patter of the rain,
I love the songbirds' sweet refrain,
I love the autumn brown and seer,
But I don't love this 3.2 beer.

—*G. W. M. in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Exciting Ceremony.—Boss (with a hint of sarcasm)—"I noticed in the paper that there were 20,000 people at your 'sister's wedding' yesterday."

OFFICE BOY (rising to the occasion)—"I couldn't be sure of the figure, sir, but my sister is very popular."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

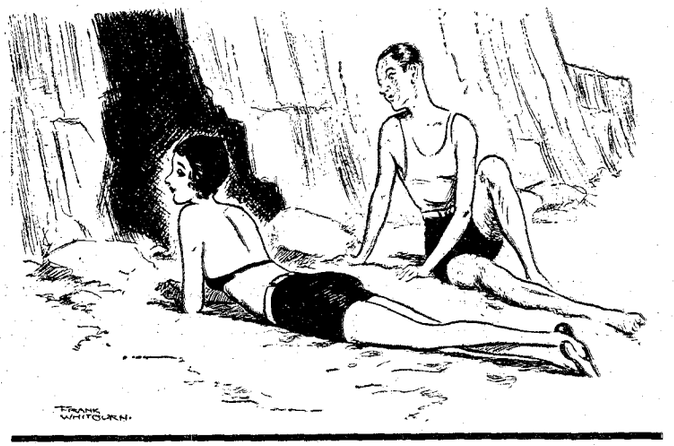
On to the Klondike—MATRIMONIAL AGENT—"There is one other lady I can offer you—but I will be honest with you and tell you in advance that she squints and has false teeth."

APPLICANT—"False teeth! Are they gold?"—*Pathfinder.*

Mother Never Made a Slam.—A man's idea of an unreasonable wife is one who expects him to work up as much admiration for the grand slam she's made at bridge as he would for a grand pie she'd made in the kitchen.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Curing the Cure.—The trouble with every relief plan, complains Sam Hill, is that it means just another burden for the taxpayer. But cheer up, Sam; some day we may get relief from relief.—*Morgan Cook in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

What Price Mountain Goats?—Big game hunters in Saskatchewan will continue to wear white instead of changing to a red uniform. This means that more hunters will continue to be shot in mistake for swans instead of for redheaded woodpeckers.—*Regina (Can.) paper.*



SHE: "I don't know how you can be really sure you love me when you've seen so little of me!" —*The Humorist* (London)

Simba Never Forgets.—"Lecture—Simba—Part II—African elephants at 3 or other times by appointment between 9 and 5."—*Announcement in the weekly bulletin of the Children's Museum of Boston.*

The boa, I regret to state,
For lunch and such is often late.
The spotted, spangled, sleek leopard
Is also sometimes en retard.
Coyote, weasel or brown bear
Will more than likely not be there.
The tapir, bull or jaguar
Will make you wait for half an hour.
Flies are oft waylaid in ointments;
But elephants keep their appointments.

—*J. D. B. in the Christian Science Monitor.*

Wrong Touch.—"I told that man I was so dead broke that I had to sleep outdoors, but he said he was sleeping outdoors himself and had to pay the doctor for telling him to do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Maybe He Wants Work.—Abashed by vexatious inactivity competent architect, spirited, resolute, seeks to exorcise that vampire Indolence by rendering lucrative service in some congenial environment.—*Ad in a New York paper.*

Oldest Inhabitant Makes Good.—"The last speaker," said the chairman of the Health Congress, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so eloquently advocates. Hale and hearty at eighty years of age, he could tire out many a man younger than himself."

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE—"He did."—*Prince Albert Herald.*

Put Frills on the Pants.—A man, accompanied by his wife, visited a tailor to order a suit. The couple disagreed over the material and style of making, and his wife lost her temper.

"Well," she said, turning away, "please yourself: I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," observed the husband, meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd wear the coat and waistcoat."—*Tit-Bits.*

Try a Dinner Gong.—A local citizen burst into the office of a railroad official and demanded:

"I want you to give orders that the engineer of the express that passes through Elm Grove at 11:15 be forbidden to blow the whistle on Sunday mornings."

The railroad official retorted: "Why, that's impossible. What leads you to make such an unreasonable request?"

"Well, our preacher preaches until he hears the train whistle blow—and that confounded express was 35 minutes late last Sunday."—*Boston Globe.*

Same in Noah's Day.—The magistrate at Thames (Mr. F. T. Barrington-Ward) remarked about night clubs: "In my young days a night club was described as a place where people were nominated for membership by the doorkeeper and seconded by the chucker-out."—*Hongkong (South China) Morning Post.*

Imagine His Terror.—MISS GUSHIN—"It must be wonderful to be a parachute jumper. I suppose you've had some terrible experiences."

PARACHUTIST (fed up)—"Yes, miss, terrible. Why, once I came down where there was a sign, 'Keep Off the Grass.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Sh-Shober As J-Judges.—Capitol diplomats Agree 33.2% Beer Non-Intoxicating.—*Cebu (P. I.) paper.*

How's Your Appetite?—Barbecue of Judges and Constables.—*Head-lines in a Petaluma (Calif.) paper.*

Four-Square Miracle.—Los Angeles—A mysterious cablegram reporting the birth of a nine-year-old daughter to Evangelist A—— S—— MacP—— H—— was received by her husband, David L. H——,—*Boston paper.*

Makee Hair Smellee Goodee.—

THE SWAN POMADE IS MADE SCIENTIFIC COMPLATINS PROCESS FOR A PROGRESS COSTOMER TO FIT TASTE AND KEEPS IT A STORONGPOINT THE EF ECT TO THE HAIR AND ALSO ABOUNOS A GRACEPUL SCENT.

—*Label on a jar from Japan.*

Money's Worth Plus.—Novelty Shoes, $2.29. After these are sold they will be $2.95.—*Boston paper.*

Watch Your Diet.—Suicide and diabetes were fatal to more persons in 1932 than ever before.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Tragic Report.—Because of the shape of the building and the absence of the metallic substance the acoustic properties of the Tabernacle are marvelous. A pint dropped at the front of the auditorium can be heard distinctly at the extreme rear of the building.—*Salt Lake City Directory.*

Easier to Eat Than Pronounce.—On some of the hunting jaunts, it was possible to secure game that provided strange new dishes prepared by two Carib boys who acted as cooks. The bill of fare included bush turkeys, venison, iguana, a lizard that is considered a great delimacfwyetaunon.—*Lafayette (Ind.) paper.*

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